The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV—NO. 4138. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

TWO DAYS' BOMBARDMENT

Successful Landing of the Troops.

The Fort Cut Off from Assistance.

The Rebels Admit Its Precarious Position.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Position and Strength of the Rebel Works.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day, have been furnished to the Department by Gen. GRANT:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.

The enemy's fleet, over fifty vessels, including two monitors, several armed vessels and many heavily aemed frigates and sloops-of-war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 1 o'clock, yesterday, and kept up an average fire of thirty shots per minute until night. Our loss is 23 wounded.

The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this morning, and has been very furious and continuous. No report of casualties to-day. Col. LAMB, who is in command of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed three brigades two and a half miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a smaller force. The enemy held their ground at night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 26.

The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report the Twenty-fourth Corps of the Yankee army present under BUTLER.

[Editorial Comments on the above.]

"From our Wilmington dispatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and bombarded it heavily until nightfall, renewing the bombardment at ten o'clock on Sunday morning and continuing it throughout the day; that under cover of the fire of the fleet, the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher, which attacted this fort on Sunday night and were repulsed. Fort Fisher is situated on a sandspit on the right bank of [the Cape Fear River at its mouth,] twenty miles below Wilmington. The enemy, we presume, reached their position above the fort, not by passing up the river where they would have been obliged to run the gauntlet of the guns both of Fisher and of Caswell on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear River. *The enemy having effected a lodgement above the fort is a serious matter. It will cost doubte the force to dislodge him that would have prevented his landing.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ATTACK.

Full Details of the Plan of Operations—The Position of the Forts—The Rebel Works—The Land Forces, &c.

ON BOARD STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 14—P. M.

In order to afford your readers a clearer conception of the operations of the fleet, and to correct some inaccuracies incident upon hasty preparation of the letter which I sent you by the pilot, off Cape Henry, I recapitulate to some extent the description I have given of the locality selected for the operations of the fleet, and the positions of the various vessels, as marked out upon the chart prepared for the occasion by order of Admiral PORTER.

THE POINT OF ATTACK.

The main point of attack is Federal Point, the narrow strip of land which bounds the north side of New Inlet and forms a part of the east bank of Cape Fear River. Federal Point is held by a series of works, the possession of which will at once give us command of Cape Fear River and virtually close up the port of Wilmington, and by cutting off Fort Caswell, which stands near the mouth of the river, render its possession by the rebels no longer of any avail. Hence the importance of selecting New Inlet as the point of attack.

The principal works commanding New-Inlet are along the shore of Federal Point, the strongest being Fort Fisher—a casemated earthwork of great power, mounting, it is supposed, 36 heavy guns, some of them rifles having a range of over three miles. This work stands about 200 yards from the shore. Following the line of the shore for about three-quarters of a mile, in a southwest direction from Fort Fisher, runs a line of batteries, fivo in number, connecthd by rifle-pits. Three of these batteries are casemated, and two open. The number of guns mounted in them is not known, but some of them are rifles of long range. Some 300 yards northwest of the terminus of this line of batteries stands what is designated as Battery Lamb, or Mound Battery, so called from its formation, it being an artificial mound of earth some forty feet high, mounting two large guns, which are prominent objects to the eye. A lighthouse is also stationed on this mound, which is, doubtless, of great assistance to the blockade-runners in making the Inlet at night. The mound was thrown up, it is supposed, for the purpose of obtaining an elevation from which to thrown plunging shot at any of our light draught monitors should they attempt to come up the channel. The guns of this battery command the main channel, whilst most of the guns of Fort Fisher and of the intervening batteries command not only the main channel but also the Swash channel, which runs close along the beach in a northeast direction. The latter work stands about at the entrance of the Swash channel.

About two miles southeast from Fort Fisher, on Zeeke's Island, which forms the southern shore of New Inlet, is another battery of some strength, but Fort Fisher and the adjacent works is evidently the key to the position; and, Federal Point once in our hands, farewell to blockade-running, at least so far as Wilmington is concerned.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Notwithstanding the evident strength of their works, it is confidently believed that they cannot long withstand the terrible fire that can be brought to bear upon them.

The combined armament of the fleet numbers fully 591 guns, most of them of the largest calibre, and carrying a weight of metal safe to say unprecedented in the annals of naval warfare. At least 200 guns can be brought to bear at one time upon the works!

About three or four miles up the beach from Fort Fisher is a small water battery called "Half Moon Battery," numbering some two or three guns; but, doubtless, it can offer very little resistance.

It is not known definitely where the troops will land—probably near this point or at Myrtle Inlet, or Masonboro Inlet, the latter fourteen miles from New Inlet, and the former about seven.

THE ORDER OF ATTACK.

The order of attack will be, so far as the navy is concerned, as follows: A large canal propeller—the *Louisiana*—prepared for the purpose, and containing *three hundred tons of gunpowder!* (or 760,000 punds,) will be run on the beach in front of Fort Fisher and a slow match applied, so timed as to allow the crew time to escape to a safe distance in their tug. This explosion, if successful, will produce the most terrific concussion imaginable, and it is hoped will greatly damage the works and paralyze the garrison. In order that the fleet may escape the effects of the explosion, they have been ordered to stand out twelve miles from shore, until the explosion takes place, with full steam up, ready to move rapidly in immediately after the explosion and open their batteries on the works.

THE IRON-CLAD FLEET.

The iron-clad fleet, led by the frigate *Ironsides*, and accompanied by the gunboats acting as their tenders, will approach Fort Fisher from the northeast, standing close in shore in the Swash channel until they come within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, or as near that point as the depth of water will permit the *Ironsides*, standing broadside toward the fort, and the monitors ranged in a line, bows on, at a convenient distande behind the frigate. In this position they will fire over the land, at the rebel stronghold.

THE WOODEN SHIPS.

The frigates, sloops-of-war and other larger vessels will move in shore, forming a crescent-shaped line of battle about one mile from the forts, or as near to the enemy's works as possible, and pour their concentrated batteries into the forts *à la* FARRAGUT.

Our wooden hulls have been actively preparing for this fight for some time. "Chain armor," "splinter nettings," and other expedients to promote the efficiency of the vessels and protect them and their crews, as far as possible, from the enemy's guns, have been adopted, and it is hoped we shall soon have another great naval victory to chronicle.

THE LAND FORCE.

The troops composing the land force are under command of Major-Gen. BUTLER, composed of the First Division of the Twenty-fifth and Second Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and are embarked on board the following-named transports: De Worley, Chas. Thoman, Weybosset, Pent, Idaho, L. Moore, Baltic, Haze, Empire City, Admiral Dupont, Montauk, H. Livingston, John Rice, Starlight, Ella Knight, Beaufort, Eastern States, Albany, United States, and other vessels, names not ascertained.

The following are the regiments composing the force, as far as ascertained at this writitg:

Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, Gen. Ames—Third Brigade—169th New-York Regiment, Col. Alden; 15th New-York, Major Waluth; 4th New-Hampshire, Capt. Roberts; 13th Indiana, Capt. Zent.

First Brigade, Col. Curtis—142d, 117th, 142d and 3d New-York.

Second Brigade, Col. Pennypacker—47th and 48th New-York, and 76th and 97th Pennsylvania.

First Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, Gen. C. J. Payne—First Brigade, Col. E. Wright—1st United States Colored Regiment, 37th United States Colored Regiment, 5th United States Colored Regiment.

Second Brigade, Col. J. W. Ames—4th, 6th, 30th and 39th Regiments, Colored.

THE FLEET.

The Rebel Works to be Reduced—The Great Torpedo—How it was to be Used.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

In a previous letter of this date I have given you such particulars of Admiral PORTER's grand armada as may be published without detriment to the cause. In my present letter, which is not designed for publication until you know the fleet has arrived at its destination, I give you in fuller detail particulars as to the point of attack—Wilmington—the plan of attack, and the composition of the land force, which, under command of Gen. BUTLER, is to cooperate with the navy in what every one has the fullest confidence will be a sucessful effort to close up the great port of entry for rebel and British blockade-runners.

The expedition comprises altogether nearly one hundred and fifty vessels of all descriptions, including army transports, tenders, &c.

Its destination is Wilmington, N. C. The entire expedition is under the command of Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER. The coöperating land force, numbering about ten thousand men, is under command of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who thus again goes to the coast of North Carolina to, as we may hope, perform successfully an important part in completing the restoration of the Government authority on that coast, where, early in the war, he participated with the navy in achieving the important capture of Hatteras Inlet.

The naval fleet comprises about sixty-five vessels and an aggregate of 570 guns. It is proposed to commence operations upon the fortifications at New Inlet, the eastern entrance of Cape Fear River. The works commanding this entrance which are first to be reduced are as follows:

Fort Fisher, a strong earth or sand work, on the north side of New Inlet, a very short distance from the beach, which, though low and level, falls off suddenly and affords some depth of water close in shore, sufficient, at a distance of less than a mile from the fort, to permit the iron-clad fleet to manœuvre with safety. From Fort Fisher, for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile westward along the shore of the Inlet, there runs a line of rifle-pits and batteries, mounting in all ten or twelve more guns, and about a quarter of a mile north of the extremity of this line, on a considerable elevation, stands another strong earthwork, set down on the chart as "Mound" or "Battery Lamb." On the southwest side of the Inlet, on Zeke's Island, stands another battery of considerable strength. This, however, is fully two miles west of Fort Fisher. There are prabably other works guarding the locality, but the above are all that are of much importance. It is known that the enemy have some very powerful rifled guns in Fort Fisher. But it is believed that the garrisons there and in the other works will not long be able to withstand the terrible shower of shot and shell that will be poured in upon them by the fleet.

The attack will be made in the following order:

First—Whilst the vessels which are to make the attack are about twelve miles from shore, a vessel named the *Louisiana*, prepared for the purpose, loaded with three hundred tons of gunpowder, is to steam rapidly in shore and beach directly in front of Fort Fisher. The crew, after she has beached and the fuse has been fired, are to take their small boat and stand out for the fleet, the fuse being so timed as to permit sufficient time for the officers and crew charged with this perilous undertaking to get beyond the reach of the effects of the awful explosion which must ensue should the plan prove a success. The explosion of such a mammoth torpedo—for the vessel will be in reality a torpedo on a grand scale—will, it is believed, produce such a concussion as to greatly damage the fort and utterly paralyze the garrison. It is a question, however, inasmuch as the fort is an earthwork, whether the concussion resulting from such an unheard-of explosion will have any serious effect upon ramparts so constructed. No doubt, if they were of masonry the effect might be counted upon with more certainty. No doubt, however, it will at least greatly "astonish the natives" in general in that part of rebeldom, and the garrison in particular, and unless they are something more than mere militiamen, will cause a stampede in shore.

Meanwhile the fleet, with steam up, and transports with troops are to be twelve miles distant—the latter that distance up the coast—and as soon as the explosion takes place, all will steam rapidly forward to the points designated in the chart plan furnished to the commanders of the fleet by Admiral PORTER. The transports will land the troops at a point up the coast as near as possible, and after the fleet have silenced the fort, march against it. There is a small fort or water battery, called Half-Moon Battery, some three or four miles above Fort Fisher, and this work will probably first be silenced by the irod-clads, and the troops landed there.

The fleet are to go into action in the following order:

The frigate *Ironsides*, followed by the other iron-clads, is to come down the coast from north and east, and take up a position with Fort Fisher bearing about three-quarters of a mile distant south-southwest; she is to lay broadside to the fort, with the monitors and their consorts following and taking up position in line, bows in as follows:

IRONSIDES, (20 guns.)
CANONICUS, (2 guns.)
NYACK, (Screw, 7 guns.)
MONADNOCH, (4 guns.)
UNADILLA, (Screw, 7 guns.)
SAUGUS, (2 guns.)
HURON, (Screw, 4 guns.)
MAHOPAC, (2 guns.)
PEQUOIT, (Screw, 4 guns.)

Total.................................52 guns.

The wooden vessels will take up lines of battle southeast of the forts, as close in range as possible, as follows, in the form of a crescent:

JUNIATA.
SENACA.
POWHATAN.
SHENANDOAH.
BROOKLYN.
PAWTUCKET.
SUSQUEHANNA.
TICONDEROGA.
WABASH.
MACKINAW.
TUSCARORA.
MAUMEE.
COLORADO.
YANTIC.
MINNESOTA.
KANSAS.

Total guns................................306

The following vessels will take position south and southeast of the forts to the left of the frigates, arranged in two lines:

Iasco,	Rhode Island,
Quaker City,	Maratanza,
Cuyler,	Osceola,
Montgomery,	Tacony,
Mount Vernon,	Santiago de Cuba,
Monticello,	Fort Jackson.

Total guns in the division.................. 102

The reserve division will take position outside of this line, as follows, the several divisions ranging in two lines southeast of Fort Fisher:

First Division.

Aries, Howqua, Wilderness, Cherokee.
Fort Donelson, Vance, Anemone.

Second Division.

Mocassin, Æolus, Gettysburgh,
State of Georgia, Keystone State.

Third Division.

Banshee, Emma, Lillian,
Nansemond, Bignonia.

Fourth Division.

Clematis Tristam Shandy, Britannia,
Buckingham, Dumbarton.

The following is a full list of Admiral PORTER's mammoth fleet:

Malvern, flagship, five guus; *Little Ada*, (side-wheel,) tender to the flagship, two guns.

First Division.

Commodore H. K. THATCHER commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Colorado	10	Fort Donelson	5
Nyack	7	*Rhode Island	10
Aries	5	Maumee	7
Grand Gulf	9	James Adger	10
Howqua	6	Huron	5
Iasco	5	Mohican	7
Monticello	7	Cherokee	5
Agawam	9	Tallapoosa	9

Total..154

Second Division.

Commodore JOSEPH LANMAN, Commanding.

Minnesota	50	Eolus	5
Mackinaw	9	Yantic	5
Seneca	5	Massasoit	9
Kansas	5	Gettysburgh	5
Nereus	8	Juniata	9
Fort Jackson	10	Keystone State	9
Osceola	9	Calypso	5

Total..143

Third Division.

Commodore JAMES F. SCHENCK, commanding.

Powhattan	19	Lillian	5
Undilla	5	Shenandoah	10
Mount Vernon	5	Cambridge	7
Mattabesset	9	Brooklyn	26
Emma	5	Alabama	9
Saco	5		

Total..105

Fourth Division.

Commodore S. W. GORDON, commanding.

Susquehanna	14	Tristam Shandy	5
*Quaker City	10	Gov. Buckingham	5
Victoria	5	Dumbarton	5
Montgomery	9	Britannia	5
R. R. Cuyler	9	Wabash	50
Vicksburgh	9	Peuqot	5
Maratanza	9	Pawtuxet	9
Tuscarora	10	*Santiago de Cuba	9

Total..168

Fifth Division.

Capt. M. SMITH commanding.

Onondaga, (iron-clad)	4	Zouave	2
Commodore Barney	7	Atlantic	6
Morse	6	General Putnam	4
Hunckback	7	H. Brinker	1
Eutaw	9	Commodore Perry	6
Phlox	2	Stepping Stones	5
Young America	2	Cactus	1
Miami	8	Daylight	5
Delaware	5	Mount Washington	5
Mendota	10	Crusader	9
Dawn	4	Samuel Rotan	2
Commodore Morris	6	Mystic	7
Alert	2	Picket-boats 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	—
Wilderness	2		

Total..132

District of the South.

Senior officer commanding.

This division comprises the vessels of the North Carolina Sound.

	Guns.		Guns.
Albemarle	1	Bazely	2
Ceres	4	Granite	1
Hoyt	1	Lockwood	2
Otsego	10	Shamrock	10
Wyalusing	10	Tacony	10
Belle	2	Chickopee	9
Commodore Hull	6	Hetzel	2
Louisiana	5	Martin	2
Renshaw	1	Valley City	6
Whitehead	4		

Total..88

RECAPITULATION.

	Ships.	Guns.
First Division	16	154
Second Division	14	143
Third Division	11	105
Fourth Division	16	168
Fifth Division	24	132
Iron-clad Division	6	30
District of the Sound Division	—	88
Grand totals	87	820

THE FLAGSHIP.

The sidewheel steamer *Malvern*, the flagship of Admiral PORTER, was also the flagship of Admiral LEE's flotilla in the James River in May last. She is a captured blockade-runner, and was taken by the *Niphon* about a year ago. She recaptured the *Chesapeake*, after the piracy on board that vessel, and turned over the prize to the British authorities at Halifax.

Wilmington and its Defences.

Wilmington, the principal city of North Carolina, is situated on the left bank of the northeast branch of Cape Fear River, at its junction with the estuary of that river, a little more than thirty miles from the sea. It is the terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Manchester railroads, the former of which is threatened by the coöperating expedition up the Neuse. Before the war Wilmington contained about 9,500 inhabitants. The principal exports were timber, turpentine, resin, tar, pitch, shingles, and cotton. Ever since the outbreak of the rebellion, and more especially since the ports of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile were closed against blockade-runners, or so strictly guarded by our blockading squadrons as to render the operations of these enterprising gentry both difficult and dangerous, Wilmington has been the grand *entrepôt* of the contraband foreign trade of the Southern Confederacy; and all the vigilance of a powerful blockading squadron was insufficient to put an end to it. The approaches to the city are admirably adapted to blockade-running, and the rebels, fully alive to the importance of the foreign trade in arms, munitions of war and other supplies of every variety, have increased their natural advantages by the erection of forts and batteries on the shore of the channels at the mouth of the river. A glance at the map will show that a long narrow island stretches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving two narrow inlets at either end. These are denominated Eastern and Western Bar, or Old and New Inlet.

OLD OR WESTERN INLET.

The channel for vessels entering Old Inlet runs directly under the guns of several strong batteries on Oak Island, near the lighthouse, and it is also commanded by the guns of Forts Caswell and Johnson, old Federal fortifications, which were taken possession of on the 8th of January, 1861, by the militia guard of Smithville, a village on the right shore of the inlet. Fort Caswell is a very strong work, with five sides, three of them mounting guns, about sixty all told. This work has been strengthened recently, and is undoubtedly a very formidable affair. Just above Fort Caswell is a small work, located on Battery Island. On the right-hand side of the river, coming down, is Fort Johnson, situated at Smithville, and about one and a half miles from Fort Caswell.

NEW OR EASTERN INLET.

The channel through the Eastern Inlet runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore, commanded by the guns of two very powerful works, Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb. Fort Fisher, on Federal Point, is one of the most formidable earthworks in the South. Its armament consists of about fifty guns. Besides these main defences, there are several minor batteries strung along the shore, at points commanding the track of vessels seeking to enter the inlet. Close by Fort Fisher, on a point of land between the "Rip" and the bar, stands a very powerful earthwork, mounting a number of heavy guns, which have proved a frequent source of annoyance to our vessels when endeavoring to cut off some adventurous blockade-runner. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel; and the rebels believed it to be impossible even for an iron-clad to run the gauntlet of their fire.

CHARACTER OF THE CHANNEL.

Another natural safeguard to Wilmington is the shifting character of the channel. It sometimes changes completely within twenty-four hours, under the influence of the tide, so that the most skillful and experienced pilots are often puzzled to find their way. Ordinarily the main channel has a sufficient depth of water to allow of the passage of ships drawing twelve feet. The blockade-runners, built in England expressly for the Wilmington trade, average a much lighter draught than this, and owe the impunity with which they run through the intricacies of the shifting channels, principally to this circumstance. Once inside the inlets, and all dangers was at an end. There was smooth and easy sailing up to Wilmington, through waters whose placid course was never molested by swift keels of Yankee gunboats.

VALUE OF THE PORT TO THE REBELS.

The value of this port to the Southern Confederacy has been incalculable. Arms, ammunition, military supplies of every kind, clothing and provisions, have been run in here by English blockade-runners in immense quantities. And as the North was injured by this contraband trade, as much as the South was benefited by it, it has been a matter of wonder and dissatisfaction among our people that no efforts were made by the Navy Department to capture the defences at the mouth of the river, and thus break up the operations of the blockade-runners. The delay in making the attack was not, however, owing to insensibility to the importance of taking those defences, but to the inability of the War Department to furnish a coöperating land force. The extreme shallowness of the water effectually protected the shore batteries against the approach of our ships, with heavy broadside batteries. The Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, stated that there had been no time within the last two years when the navy was not ready to perform its part in an expedition to take possession of the entrances to Cape Fear River. He adds that actually sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of fifteen million dollars, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington.

REPORTS VIA NEWBERN.

Great Explosion—What Was It?—Is Lieut. Cushing About?

NEWBERN, Saturday, Dec. 24.

A great shock, like that of an earthquake, was distinctly felt here last night, about 2 o'clock, rocking the earth and rattling the windows in their places, supposed to be an explosion of great magnitude on the coast below Beaufort, as the sound came from that direction. Possibly, a magazine exploded in a fort at Wilmington, containing several hundred tons of powder.

The gale, which has prevailed for the past few days, subsided last night. The shipping, which has been detained sever days at Beaufort, will be abte to depart.

Judge-Advocate STACKPOLE has arrived from Fort Monroe, for the gurpose of investigating important frauds connected with the recruiting of colored troops in this department.

Capture of three of the St. Alban's Raiders—The Prisoners Safe in an American State Prison.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Three of the St. Alban's raiders made their escape from Canada by secreting themselves in the cars until across the line. They then proceeded to Lebanon, N. H., and enlisted, receiving the bounty, and hoping to get back to Dixie at Uncle Sam's expense. They were, however, detected, and are now in the State Prison at Concord. A considerable amount of money was found in their possession.

Arrest of Another St. Alban's Raider.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Another one of the St. Alban's raiders was arrested here to-day.

SAVANNAH.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER

HOW HARDEE ESCAPED.

A Vain Boast and a Cowardly Retreat.

Partial Destruction of the Rebel Navy Yard.

Thirty-two Thousand Bales of Cotton Captured.

The City Surrendered by its Citizens.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts, from the Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded to the Department by Gen. GRANT:

An official dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD, dated Dec. 25, and received yesterday, states that Gen. HARDEE reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery and cavalry, has moved from Savannah toward Altamaha River. Gen. HARDEE has made a proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depots, etc.

No report has been received from Gen. HOOD's army since the 28th of November.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *California*, Capt. GODFREY, arrived here at a late hour last evening, in 58 hours from Fort Pulaski, bringing important dispatches from SHERMAN and glorious confirmatory intelligence of the capture of Savannah on the 21st inst.

On the 20th, SHERMAN having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee and several other minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal intrenchments surrounding the town, and planting his siege batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under command of Gen. HARDEE, sent a summons, by flag of truce, to the effect that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence.

To this summons the wily rebel General sent back a reply, that as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence stores of every kind, he was enabled to withstand a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens and property which had been placed under his protection, until his forces were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

Every preparation had been made by SHERMAN to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st inst. dawned it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their intrenchments. Several regiments of infantry were immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterward SHERMAN entered the city at the head of his body-guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of citizens the surrender of the place.

It appears that Gen. HARDEE, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work to partially destroy the navy-yard and Government property, and at twilight, under the protection of two iron-clad rams, succeeded in crossing the Savannah River over the causeway, to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston.

Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy.

The two iron-clad rams were sunk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off with them they burned or threw into the river.

Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, together with the cotton, and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of SHERMAN's victorious army.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Demand for the Surrender of the City—Hardee's Trick—How He Got Away—The Spirit of the People.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday Dec. 26, 1864,
VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

Major GRAY, of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, arrived here last evening, on his way to City Point, with dispatches to Gen. GRANT, announcing, as you have learned ere this by telegraph, that Savannah capitulated on the 21st inst. Gen. HARDEE, with nearly all his command, escaped across the river, *viâ* the Union Causeway, under cover of the rebel rams brought up for that purpose the previous night. The rams were afterward scuttled and sunk by the rebels themselves. Eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty-two guns and thirty-two thousand bales of cotton remained in the city and fortifications, and fell into our hands.

The surrender was made by the Mayor and Council. Gen. SHERMAN entered Savannah on the 21st, and the city is now occupied by a portion of his troops. His headquarters, and those of Gen. SLOCUM, are in the town. The demand for the surrender of the city was made on the 16th inst. Gen. SHERMAN closed his dispatch to Gen. HARDEE by quoting the concluding words of Gen. HOOD's dispatch demanding the surrender of Dalton and the negro troops last Summer, to the effect that if his demand was not complied with he would take no prisoners.

Gen. HARDEE replied in a beautiful manner, stating that he was in daily communication with his own Government, that he was supplied, and that he was strong enough to hold, and determined to hold, the city. Gen. SHERMAN had no further parley with him, but confined himself to perfecting the investment of the city. The investment was complete to the south and west, but the swamps rendered approach so difficult on the north that the lines could not be at once completely extended in that direction. Gen. HATCH's division, of FOSTER's command, held the left of our line occupying the upper part of Hutchinson's Island, commanding with its guns the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but not as the rebels hold the lower end of the island, completely blockading ingress and egress over the river below where a ferry-boat was discovered to be plying between the city and the Union causeway. This was the one hole through which HARDEE and his men escaped, and even this outlet would have been blockaded within two or three days. The number of prisoners captured is being rapidly increased by frequent discoveries of rebel officers and men stowed away in the dwelling-houses of the city. Col. CLINCH, of Gen. HARDEE's staff, and Gen. HARRISON, a militia General here, were taken prisoners some days previous to the surrender of the city.

Savannah is literally overflowing with a population not only of its own, but composed in part of the refugees from the interior, who fled to the city for safety from before Gen. SHERMAN's advance. The houses were unable to hold them all, and some are living in the streets.

A mixture of confidence, obsequiousness, fear and trembling, marked Gen. SHERMAN's reception by the people of the place. The fifteen thousand negroes who followed the army on its march have not been finally disposed of.

Nearly three thousand Union officers, lately prisoners in rebel hands, escaped, and are now within Gen. SHERMAN's lines. The twenty thousand Union prisoners removed from Andersonville to Millen have been again removed, and are now supposed to be about forty miles below Savannah.

Sherman's Future Movements.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his dispatch announcing the fall of Savannah, he stated to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah River immediately and capture Augusta, the most valuable objective point in the South. The news to-day is that he has already moved up the river. SHERMAN also says that when this success was obtained he would swing around upon the rear of Charleston and capture that city, destroying all its railroad communication on his way.

Celebration at Erie.

ERIE, Monday, Dec. 26.

The city is decorated with flags, the bells are ringing, and guns are firing in honor of the capture of Savannah.

HOOD'S RETREAT.

Gen. Thomas Still in Close Pursuit.

Prisoners and Deserters Still Coming In.

The Military Situation Highly Encouraging.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Dispatches from Gen. THOMAS represent him still in pursuit of HOOD's broken and disorganized force:

HEADQUARTERS, PULASKI, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from Gen. WILSON:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
BEYOND PULASKI, Dec. 25.

There seems to be little doubt that the rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, fearing a flank movement from Stevenson, Ala. Two corps, STEWART's and LEE's, went by this road—the Florence road—to Lexington. CHEATHAM went toward Lawrenceburgh, striking the old military road eight miles below Lawrenceburgh. The people say the rebels are suffering immensely. BUFORD's wound is said to be quite severe. A Mr. COATES says the Colonel commanding the pontoon transportation told him he was going to Bainbridge, and left here on Thursday morning.

CHEATHAM's ammunition transportation, of fifteen or twenty wagons, was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along. Gen. LEE was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by STEVENSON. The rebels have lost eighteen Generals killed, wounded and captured, since they started North. They acknowledge sixty-eight pieces of artillery lost.

(Signed,) JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-Gen.

A late dispatch of 6 P. M., 25th inst., states that, in pressing the enemy, HARRISON's brigade came upon the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in rail breastworks, and so close did he push up that, in being compelled to fall back, the loss of one gun was involved. The position was, however, taken ten minutes afterward, but the enemy had run the gun off. The rebel force was eight brigades of five or six hundred men each. Gen. WOOD, commanding the Fourth Corps, is in support of Gen. WILSON, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

I have heard from STEDMAN to-day. He disembarked his troops from cars at Limestone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at 7 A. M. to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

The Department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER, already published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Further Particulars.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The advance of our army was, on Sunday night, twenty-one miles south of Columbia, about half way between that place and the Tennessee River. The roads, on account of the heavy rains, are nearly impassable. HOOD is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners, who have straggled behind their commands, or who have deserted, are being brought in every day. Two hundred reached here yesterday. It is reported that HOOD intends to reach the Tennessee River, near the mouth of the Elk River, Gen. THOMAS having forced him considerably to the east. Military authorities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga.

The river is at a stand, with eighteen feet of water on the shoals.

THE WEED OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—This case was resumed yesterday. There was not so large an attendance outside the bar as usual.

Wm. M. Marston—Cross-examination resumed by counsel for defendant—The stocking machinery, patterns, &c., amounting to $9,669, were all made in the establishment; there were no invoices of the cost of these; they would be worth this amount to parties continuing the same manufacture; the first idea in starting the factory, was to have a great many of the parts made outside; we soon departed from that plan; we found it cost six times as much as we had calculated to carry on the concern; before I sold out Opdyke expressed himself willing to get out of it at five or ten thousand dollars loss; the model, or pattern gun, charged $500. is a necessary thing; it is made by hand, and generally costs more than that; it is a standard gun; Farley is mistaken in his testimony that he was charged $3,000; the $67,000 in the bill embraces the same articles that Farley states in his testimony, before the committee, cost him $76,000; (counsel for plaintiff stated that this was explained by consumption.)

Re-direct—I made the bargain to sell out with Opdyke, but I sold to Farley; I lost over $10,000 before I sold out; when I left, we were not turning out any guns—the arrangements were not completed.

Re-cross—I got exactly what the machinery, tools, &c., cost; if I had gone on and completed the contract, without any further jobs, I should have lost something.

John Cameron sworn—Examined by counsel for plaintiff: I am Captain of the police; I commanded in the Eighteenth Precinct in July, 1863; I sent men to protect this armory; gentlemen from the armory came and requested me to send policemen; I did so; about noon, workmen from other factories complained that they were not protected; I advised the foreman of this factory to dismiss his men and shut up the factory; I sent to headquarters for more aid; at one o'clock a number of men came; I sent them to the factory, but in the afternoon I was informed that it was impossible to hold the factory; I sent men in disguise to order the men to get out of the factory, and they did withdraw in the rear; I I telegraphed to the central office that it was impossible to hold the factory, and Inspector Carpenter telegraphed back to withdraw the men; and neither Opdyke nor any other one connected with the factory requested such withdrawal.

Cross-examined—I judged that it was impossible to hold the factory from the number of the crowd; Sergeant Benedict sent me that word; Jones told me he could hold it by arming the police, but I saw that the mob could get on the roof; the factory was burned about 4½ o'clock, soon after the men were withdrawn.

Corns. Burdick, sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff.—I am Captain of the police; in 1863 I was sergeant, and had command of the Broadway squad on the 13th of July; I was ordered to the Eighteenth Precinct at 12 o'clock by Inspector Carpenter, to report to Capt. Cameron with 30 men; Capt. Cameron ordered us to the armory; the mob came; we armed ourselves with carbines, they attacked, we fired, and I understand a man was killed; after some time Sergeant Buckman brought a communication from Capt. Cameron to withdraw; he came in disguise; we withdrew at the rear, going through a very small hole; at that time it would have been instant death, in my opinion, to have attempted to get away in front; I went and reported to Capt. Cameron, and then went to my station in Mulberry-street.

Cross-examined.—We were there about half an hour before the attack was made; we had twenty-four rounds of ammunition; we protected ourselves by firing; the firing stunned the mob, but they soon rallied in greater force; we were there four or five hours; the mob took the doors and every window below; they did not enter the first floor; I don't know whether they entered the basement; I think we fired but one volley; there might have beed some other shots fired; I sent word to Capt. Cameron that I could not hold the armory without reinforcements, and he sent back word to withdraw, as he could not get assistance then.

Francis J. Banfield sworn; examined by counsel for plaintiff.—I was Sergeant of Police in July, 1863; I went in citizens' clothes and mingled with the rioters before this armory; I learned that they determined to make the men quit work, as this was the only establishment in the neighborhood where the men were at work; I went and so reported to the Captain; he ordered me to notify the parties in charge that they had better knock off the workmen; the foreman said he could hold the building; finally they knocked off; I should think there were three thousand in the mob; the street was blocked up on Second-avenue; I saw two men get up on the liquor store adjoining and reach the roof of the factory; I learned that they intended to fire the place and burn out the policemen for shooting their men; they also threatened the station-house; I gave that information to the Captain; he thought I had better get the men out; so Buckman and I went disguised, and entered by the rear on twenty-first-street; it would have been impossible for policemen to show themselves in the street; our men came in bleeding; it would have been impossible to save the building; the men withdrew from the building, one at a time, through vacant lots, to the station-house, one every two or three minutes.

Cross-examined.—I was not in the armory when the volley was fired; the firing exasperated the mob; we sent out men to take the victims to the hospital; the first time they succeeded; the second time the mob attacked them; they were in uniform; the rioters said they were going to get arms there.

Benj. E. Buckman, sworn: Examined by counsel for plaintiff—I was sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct in July, 1863; about two o'clock I was ordered to repair to the Eighteenth Precinct; I arrived there about three; word came that the police could not hold the armory; I said I would take the risk of going; Banfield and I went through a private house in citizens' dress; at first the ladies shut the door on us; we explained who we were; I got out to the rear and attracted the attention of Sergt. Burdick; I thought he was going to shoot me; he recognized me, and I told them where they could escape; they went out, one at a time; there was a solid mob in Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; some 1,500 or 2,000 passed our station-house, armed with clubs, with a chunk of iron apparently on the end.

Cross-examined: I did not see the mob enter the armory.

Wm. M. Marston, recalled by counsel for defendant. (Rough-turned gun-stock submitted.) This is similar to the Gibbs carbine-stock; it costs from 6 to 10 cents to turn the stocks as this is; ours were simply sawed out, those that were charged 15 cents.

John L. Vosburg sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was sergeant of police, Eighteenth Precinct, in July, 1863; I was at the Station-house about one or two o'clock; after four o'clock I received an order from the central office to withdraw the men; I think it was impossible to hold the armory, judging from what I heard from citizens.

Mr. Field moved for an instant commission to examine the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of producing a copy of the record of a conviction and sentence of Mr. Stover, a witness in this cause called by the defendant, by a naval court-martial for a criminal offence. The object was to impeach the witness' testimony.

Mr. Evarts objected, that it was a colateral subject.

The Court allowed the order.

James Mallette sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was connected with the city department of the *Evening Post*, in July, 1863; the paper now shown me is the New-York *Herald*, of the 14th of July, 1863.

Mr. Field offered the paper in evidence for the purpose of showing that it was known publicly that Mr. Opdyke was interested in this armory.

Objected to, and objection overruled.

Mr. Field read an editorial stating that the armory was owned by Mr. Opdyke and his brother-in-iw. The *Tribune*, of July 15, was identified, in which the armory was stated to be Mr. Opdyke's factory. Also, the New-York *Dispatch*, of July 19, to the same effect. The *Evening Post*, of Aug. 22, was offered, but excluded.

Q.—State whether there was published in the *Evening Post* an article in which the ownership of the claim was stated? [Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.]

Q.—Did you ask any information of the plaintiff in regard to the ownership, and if so, when? A.—I did so, in August or September, 1863.

Q.—What information did he give you for publication? [Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.] A.—He said the claim would amount to something more than $200,000, and it would be presented in the name of Farley, who had conducted the business; that part of the claim belonged to him, as he had furnished the capital, or a large part of it; he gave me the items; one article was written by me; the *Evening Post* of Sept. 10, 1863, containing the items of the claim, was published in consequence of the information I received; there was one article published previously containing similar information.

Mr. Field offered the article in evidence. (Objected to; objection overruled.) The article stated that the claim of Mr. Farley was about to be presented to the city, though Mr. Opdyke, having furnished the capital, was understood to be concerned in the loss. The amount of the claim was stated to be $207,000. Six thousand carbines had been stated to have been taken by the mob, but it would be seen that only 1,000 were obtained. The machinery and fixtures were stated at $97,000.

Cross-examined—I either wrote or revised the previous article; I got the information from the Mayor at his office; I got a paper statement at the office, either from the Mayor or from his son, or from some other person present; I went there because I desired correct information, and I supposed he was in a condition to give it; there had been many stories; the material part that I recollect distinctly was what the Mayor told me.

Mr. Emott stated that he had finished the interrogatories for the commission to examine the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Evarts said he would put in the cross-interrogatories to-day, but could not do so before 4 o'clock.

Counsel for plaintiff wished to get the record by [illegible].

George W. Farley, called by counsel for plaintiff.—I am the son-in-law of the plaintiff, and the person to whom this bill of sale was executed, in December, 1862, from Marston; previously I had a contract with Marston to make 10,000 carbines; the contract was obtained June 1, 1862, by Mr. Brooks, of the United States Government; (contract read in evidence; contract between Brooks and Farley, dated June 25, 1862, also identified and read in evidence, for the fulfillment of the aforementioned contract;) there was only one delivery made within the time prescribed, and an extension of the contract was procured from the department; (extension order proved and read in evidence, allowing six months, provided the price of the carbines be reduced from $28 to $25;) there was then a verbal arrangement made between me and Brooks reducing the royalty from $6 50 to $3 50.

Q.—State the terms of sale to you by Marston. A.—He selected each as an appraiser; the book now shown contains the appraisment; the inventory was destroyed; the $92,000 was paid by canceling notes held against Marston, and Mr. Opdyke's cashing a note of McNeil and assuming certain indebtedness of Marston; Opdyke, Mr. McNeil and myself became jointly interested; I took possession and was there every day; we were several months completing the equipment so as to make guns; there were a large number employed in making tools; we probably turned out a few guns in May; not until a few days before the fire did we turn out fifty a day, which we considered the full capacity; prior to December, Mr. Finch was book-keeper; after December, Mr. Paret kept them.

Q.—Did you make any suggestion on the day of the riot that you wanted the armory burned? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear Opdyke make any suggestion to the Police Department that they should leave the armory undefended? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you do anything in the way of defending the armory; if so, what? A.—I had been at the armory in the morning, and reached the City Hall about twelve o'clock; I there learned that the mob up-town was large and determined, and it occurred to me that the armory would be in danger; I saw the Mayor in consultation with Gens. Wool and Sandford; I suggested that our armory was a prominent point of attack, and as we had 500 arms finished, I asked permission to arm the men; Opdyke said I could do it; I immediately turned to Gen. Wool, and asked whether he concurred in it; I heard him say he did; Opdyke turned to me and said: "Hold the citadel, and shoot down any one who attacks it;" directly after that I went up to the armory, and entered it; I found some thirty policemen, and learned that word had been sent to stop our work; I conversed with Paret about it, and we thought we would continue the work; but directly after that, in about fifteen or twenty minutes, I made up my mind it would be prudent to stop; I did so, and gave directions to have the police armed; I was informed that we had received that morning a quantity of cartridges; I remained there about an hour; we had had no premeditated attack as yet; I went and mingled with the crowd about half an hour; I moved down to the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue; while there, the mob, which heretofore was in squads of 25 to 100 or more, became a dense mass, and they moved toward the upper part of the armory; I saw a man striking the panel of the door, and heard the discharge of a carbine; the mob then swayed back; in three or four minutes two men came up and assisted a man across the street; directly afterward they went and picked up another on the platform; he was concealed from my view by a fence; I sauntered along with the crowd; after this shot was fired, I would not have attempted to enter the building; before that I had intended to enter it; finding I could do no good there, I went down to the Mayor's office and reported to the Mayor the facts, but said that there was a large police force there, and had no doubt they would hold the building; the Mayor left, and I remained to hear anything further, feeling that that would be a point to which information would naturally come; about a quarter past four o'clock Loren Jones came in and said that the policemen had been withdrawn; presently I met Mr. Paret, who said, "It is all up."

Q.—How was Loren Jones employed by you? A.—He did simple errands; we would give him $50 at a time to buy small articles; he had no interest in the factory except a contingent one under McNeil, as I understood; he was not superintendent.

Q.—How many carbines had then been delivered to the Government? A.—One thousand and fifty-two were delivered and paid for—550 at $28, and the rest at $24 80—in June; two were models; on the 13th of July there were 500 ready to deliver; I knew them to be inspected.

Q.—Who directed the sale of the debris? A.—It was made under my direction; Paret took charge of it; I understood it was at the Comptroller's suggestion.

Q.—Was there a suit commenced against the city? A.—There was, and this claim was sent to the Comptroller besides.

Q.—How did you make up the claim? A.—The first part consisted of machinery, tools, fixtures, and articles on hand, which appeared in Marston's inventory, but which did not enter into the composition of the guns; it amounted to $67,093; the charges for machinery was taken from charges in the cash-book; the charge of $17,000 for tool hands is a matter I had no knowledge of; it was made up by Paret and Kean from their recollection of what the men did; the lumber was got at from the cash-book; the hardware also; all our memoranda were destroyed besides the cash-book; the detailed drawings for which we charged $200, cost us, we believed, $500; there was a reduction on some articles; I had always an impression that the model gun was charged $3,000, until I got Marston's schedule within the past three weeks; I find I was mistaken in my testimony in that particular; I understood from many gun men that a model gun was very expensive, and had heard it rated at $10,000 or $12,000; the carbines were reduced to $25 each; I find from Marston's books that more lumber was used than charged for, and the same in regard to carpenter work; all the items in Marston's schedule as per bill or inventory, I examined myself after the appraisers, and saw the bills, receipts and entries; I verified all those bills; the claim was made up according to my best judgment and belief at the time.

Q.—Was this an honest account? (Objected to; objection overruled.) A.—I so considered and intended it to be.

Q.—You had not any dishonest motive? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of anybody connected with the claim that had any dishonest motive? (Objected to. Objection sustained.)

Q.—Did you believe it was an honest way of making up the claim for the finished and unfinished carbines, in the way you did? A.—I did so and I do now; I made it on the principle of taking the price at which the gun had been sold for, and deducting therefrom the cost of finishing.

Q.—During the making up of the claim, did you have any conference with Mr. Opdyke, and if so, what was said? A.—On two occasions we conferred quite at length. (Objected to; objection overruled.) Mr. Opdyke said we should be exceedingly cautious and get it below rather than above the actual cost.

Q.—State now about the evidence given before the Board of Supervisors. A.—I first took the stand, and when we came to the guns, I said to Mr. Blunt that the claim represented the Government price less what it cost to finish the guns; Mr. Blunt said the cost was what he wanted to get at; the testimony was not all taken down by any means; I never used the words "I am the entire owner of the claim;" what I did say was responsive to the question of Mr. Blunt if I was the owner of the claim; I said yes; he then asked me whether there were not other parties in interest; in reply to that I presented my bill of sale, and said the business had been done in my name, and the contracts had been made by me; and I believed that sufficient evidence of my title; and it was not pertinent to inquire into special interests that other parties might have; he said, "That will do;" I explained to him the cost of the claim; I knew that our costs and liabilities exceeded the amount of our claim, deducting what we had received from the Government,

Q—Have you any means of stating every item of expenditure? A—I have; I have here the checks of Mr. Oddyke, or his firm, for that purpose; also a list of them, some 200; I have an account made up from the checks and cash book, together with the advances to Marston; about which I have testified; I know it to be correct [Account offered in evidence, and admitted subsequent to defendent's objection.]

Profit and Loss Account of Armory, as it appeared when claim was presented to the Supervisors.

		DR.
To amount advanced W. W. Marston to Dec. 1, 1862.....$68,129 02		
To 117 days' interest to Dec. 1, 1862	1,576 42—	$69,705 44
To other amounts advanced by Mr. Opdyke for armory to July 13, 1863, including, also, several small payments from that date up to Aug. 14, 1863		128,368 61
To interest on the above amounts, from Dec. 1, 1862, to Oct. 28, 1863, averaging 252 days		9,705 62
To amount advanced by McNeill	6,250 00	
To interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	1,035 93—	7,283 93
Add liabilities, viz:		
E. Remington & Sons' claim, subject to adjustment, and subsequently settled at $4,492 90		5,142 67
Claim of patentees for tariff on royalty, amounting to $26,332 00, on which $11,308 54 had been paid, subject to adjustment and subsequently settled at $5,000		15,023 46
Balance due on McNeill's note to Marston		1,100 00
Bill of steel, New-York Steel Company.		100 00
Unadjusted liability on contract with E. Remington & Sons, for barrels, and with P. B. Tyler for cones, subsequently waived		—
Total		$236,431 73
		CR.
1863.—By receipts from all sources, viz:		
June 30—By cash from United States Government, on first delivery of carbines	$15,379 50	
June 30—By 120 days' interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863.	358 84	
Sept. 11—By cash from United States Government, on second delivery of carbines.	12,615 75	
Sept. 11—By 47 days' interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	115 29—	28,469 38
Total		$207,962 35

MEM.—McNeill's advances, together with the estimated profits, were paid to Henderson, assignee, on the 28th of November, 1864, amounting to $11,252 35.

Profit and Loss Account of Armory as it was finally closed.

		DR.
To amount advanced W. W. Marston by Mr. Opdyke, to Dec. 1, 1862	$68,129 02	
117 days' interest, to Dec. 1, 1862	1,576 42	—$69,705 44
Other amounts advanced by Mr. Opdyke for armory, to July 13, 1863, including also several small payments from that date up to Aug. 14, 1863		128,368 61
Interest on the above amounts from Dec. 1, 1862, to Oct. 28, 1863, averaging 252 days		9,705 62
Amounts advanced by Mr. McNeill	$6,250 00	
Interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	1,035 93	—$7,285 93
Add liabilities as subsequently settled, viz.:		
E. Remington & Sons' claim of $5,142 67. Subsequently settled at		$4,492 90
Claims of patentee for balance due for tariff or royalty on carbines, amounting to $15,023 46. Subsequently settled at		5,000 00
Balance due on McNeill's note to Marston—paid him		1,100 00
Claim of New-York Steel Co. paid		100 00
Amount paid Hendrickson, McNeill's assignee, for estimated gross on the entire enterprise	$3,966 42	—$229,724 92
		CR.
1863.—By receipts from all sources.		
June 30—Cash from U. S. Government for first delivery of carbines	$15,379 50	
June 30—120 days' interest on same, to Oct. 28, 1863	358 84	
Sept. 11—Cash from U. S. Government for second delivery of carbines	12,615 75	
Sept. 11—47 days' interest on same, to Oct. 28, 1863	115 29	
Cash from County	$199,700 00	—$228,169 38
Total		$1,555 54

MEM.—The above amount of net loss does not embrace the large sum lost by the depreciation of the currency while the capital was invested in the armory; nor does it include the $10,000 lost by Mr. Marston.

Q.—Is this account from the debit there is deducted the whole amount received from the Government? A.—Certainly, always deducted in every calculation.

Q.—Was Marston's inventory exhibited to the Supervisors? A.—It was; Mr. Hutchings was there as security; Mr. Field was in another part of the room examining a case; Messrs. Purdy and Ely were present; I recollect Mr. Blunt's calling them up to listen when Kean was examined concerning the various armories of the United States; Blunt said to them: "I would like you to get some idea what it costs to make guns."

Q.—After your claim was paid did you have any interview with Brooks, the patentee? If so, state what occurred. (Objected to as having been ruled out when defendant offered the same evidence.)

Mr. Field stated what he expected to prove in regard to the settlement for the royalty.

The Court considered it of no consequence.

Mr. Evarts thought it admissible, and the court allowed it.

Witness—The first intimation I had about the matter was a note left at my office, from Brooks, stating that he had called two or three times without finding me in, and he wished me to call at his office and settle his claim; I went to his office and wished to know what his claim was; he showed me a statement claiming $6 50 on 3,500 guns, and $3 50 on 6,500; I replied that I thought that was a matter for consideration and negotiation, that our claim had been cut down, and it could certainly be for nothing else but guns, because the other matter was perfectly apparent; and, besides, we really had made no money on the contract, if we had, it would be on the guns which we would have subsequently delivered, of the 10,000; "Well," he says, "you have got it from the Government and the city, and you have got to pay me;" I left; two or three days after that he came into my office to know if I was going to do anything further; I told him I thought not on that basis, it was not equitable; I wanted to do what was right and fair, and asked him if he had not any other proposition;—he said he had not, and if we would not settle that way he would sue us; I anticipated a law-suit and reported to Opdyke accordingly; he then asked me to have a meeting at his house; I had one appointed that evening, and we three were present; about the same argument was used; Brooks finally consented to take $10,000; Opdyke offered $5,000, and we parted at that; about a week after that, Brooks called at my office, feeling pretty good, and said he wanted this matter closed up, and said he would take $5,000 if I would settle it, and he gave me a release.

Q.—How much had you paid the patentee altogether? A.—$16,332, including this $5,000.

Q.—Was this a good carbine, and was it contemplated to go on with the manufacture after the fulfillment of this contract with the Government? [Objected to. Objection overruled. Exception taken.]

A.—We made inquiries in regard to the desirableness of this as a gun for the general trade; I consulted the best authorities I could find—among others, Lawrence, who makes the Sharpe carbines, and got a very high opinion of it from him; it was our idea, when we bought out Marston, to go on, if we got no further order from the Government, and make the gun for the trade; we also got a contract with Brooks to control it.

Q.—After you bought out Marston, did you buy any milling machine? A.—We did; we bought milling machines to do the same work which cost Marston $275, and they cost us $3 15.

THE DEATH OF MR. NOYES.

Mr. Field here arose, and said that we had arrived at a stage in the day's proceedings when it was proper he should mention the death of Wm. Curtis Noyes. Only last Thursday, after trying a cause in the court above, he came in and listened to this trial. On Sunday morning, while dressing, he was struck with paralysis. He was only conscious for a few hours, just enough to ask the physician what was the matter with him, and expired. After a few further remarks, Mr. Field moved, in token of respect, that the court do now adjourn.

Mr. Evarts seconded the motion, and added a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased brother.

The Court most heartily responded to all that was said respecting the merits of Mr. Noyes, and spoke of a remarkable argument that the counsel had made in the Court of Appeals in 1861, on the question of charitable uses, when he (Judge Mason) thought the subject had been entirely exhausted on a prior case. Mr. Noyes, said His Honor, became a great lawyer more by assiduous and indefatigable application, than by any unusual gifts of genius.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	116⅜	1200	Erie Railway	86
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s.C.	108⅝	100	do.......s10	86
500	do	109	200	do.......b30	86⅜
95,000	do....new iss.	108⅝	400	do.......b30	86¼
500	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	102	100	do	86
40,000	do	101⅜	100	do.......s10	85⅞
1,500	Trea. N. 7 3-10s,		100	do.......s5	85⅞
	Ap. & Oct.	122	500	do	85¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	64	200	do.......s5	85⅝
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	100	Hudson R. R.	116⅜
2,000	Mich.So. 2d M.	[illegible]	100	do	117
10,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	106	500	Reading R.	113⅜
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	1000	do.......s30	113
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1sM.	106⅜	100	do	114
22,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	95⅜	10	Mich. Cen. R.	117
2,000	do	96⅜	100	do	116⅜
10,000	do	96	100	do.......s30	116
10,000	Mar. 2d M. Bs.	33	100	do	116⅜
2,000	McG. & W. 1st.	79	10	M. S. & N. I.	72
10	Cen. National B'k	105	500	do.......s30	70
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	212⅜	200	do	70⅜
95	do	212	100	do	70⅜
300	Am. Coal Co.	84⅜	350	do	70⅜
25	Quick. Min.	94⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
100	do	95	100	do	125
100	do	95⅜	100	do.......s5	125⅜
300	Schuylkill Coal	8	100	Cle. & Pitts.	94
300	Mariposa Min	32⅜	400	do.......s30	93
200	do	32	200	do.......s30	93⅜
200	do	31⅜	400	do.......s30	93⅜
400	do	31	200	do.......b30	94⅜
100	do	30⅝	100	do	94⅜
450	do	30⅜	100	do	94⅜
500	do	30⅜	50	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
200	do	30⅜	100	do	40⅞
300	do	31	100	do	41
100	do.......b60	32	100	do.......s30	40⅜
100	do.......b60	31	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
100	Atl. M. S. C.	150	100	do.......s5	104⅜
100	Ashburton Coal	19	100	do	104⅜
100	do.......b10	19⅜	300	do	105
30	N. Y. Cen. R.	115	200	do	105⅜
120	do	114⅜	110	C., B., & Q. R.	116⅜
200	do.......s10	114	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103
50	do	114⅜	200	do	103⅜
50	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	71⅜	100	do	103⅜
300	do	71	200	do	103⅜
150	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr.	95	300	do.......s10	103⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C.		200	Hudson Riv. R.	116
	New issue	108⅜	100	Reading R.	114⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	116⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	116⅜
51,000	U. S.5s,10-40s.C.	101⅜	100	do.......s30	116
6,000	do	101⅜	150	do.......b30	115⅜
19,000	U. S.6s,1yr.Cer.	96⅜	100	do.......b30	117
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold s60	214	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
200	Canton Co.	34⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	95⅜
100	Cum Coal Pref.	46	200	do	96
100	do	46⅜	200	do.......b30	97
100	do.......b15	46⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜
200	Quick M. Co.	95⅜	100	do.......b3	41⅜
200	do.......b30	96⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	71⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜	100	do.......b30	72
100	do	114⅜	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	105
50	do	114⅜	100	do	105⅜
200	Mar. M. Co.	29⅜	100	do.......b30	105⅜
100	do	29⅜	100	do	105⅜
300	do	29	100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	230
54	Del. & Hud. C. Co	212	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅜
15	Erie Railway	87	200	do	103⅜
750	do	86⅜	100	do	103⅜
200	do.......b30	86⅜	100	do.......b10	103⅜
200	do.......b30	86⅜	100	do	103⅜
200	do.......s10	86⅜	100	do.......b30	104

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s, New		200	Chic. & R. I.	104⅜
	Issue.......b3	106	200	do.......b3	104⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	200	do.......s30	104⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	114	100	do.......s3	104⅜
200	Erie R.	86	100	do	104⅜
100	do.......c	85⅞	100	Chi. & N W...b10	40⅜
200	do.......s3	85⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	71
100	do	86⅜	100	do.......b4	71
400	do.......s3	86⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	103
200	do	86⅜	100	do	103
200	do	86⅜	200	do	102⅜
200	do.......b10	86⅜	200	do	103
200	Hud. Riv. R.	116⅜	100	do.......b3	103⅜
200	do.......b4	116⅜	100	Quick. Min.Co. b10	95⅜
100	do	116⅜	100	do.......b3	95⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜	100	do	95⅜
1000	do.......c	70⅜	100	do.......b15	95⅜
300	do.......c	70⅜	400	Mar. Min. Co.	30⅜
200	do.......b3	70⅜	1800	do	30
200	do.......s3	70⅜	400	do.......b3	30
100	do.......b3	70⅜	200	do.......s3	29⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜	600	do	29⅜
100	do.......s5	125⅜	100	do.......b10	30
200	Clev. & Pitts.	94⅜	200	do	29⅜
100	Cum. Coal	45	200	do.......s3	29⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	114⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
100	Erie R.	86⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.R...s3	41⅜
300	do	86⅜	300	do	41⅜
100	do.......b10	86⅜	400	do	41⅜
900	do	86⅜	100	C. & N.W.Pr.	71⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	116⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	104⅜
100	do.......s3	116⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	47
600	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	96⅜	100	do.......b10	48⅜
300	do	96⅜	100	Quick. Min.Co	96
500	do.......s3	96⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co...s30	27⅜
300	do	96⅜	100	do	28
200	do.......b3	96⅜	200	do	27⅜
500	do.......s10	96⅜	700	do	27⅜
200	do.......s3	96⅜	200	do.......b10	28

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 10, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$966,923
Decrease in Specie	263,327
Decrease in Circulation	73,688
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	5,759,426

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 26, 1863.	Dec. 24, 1864.	Dec. 17, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	172,488,163	203,512,093	204,479,016
Specie	25,541,603	20,600,441	20,863,768
Circulation	6,125,172	3,383,346	3,457,034
Gross Deposits	207,052,793	252,695,265	245,821,025
Exchanges	67,392,506	98,880,351	86,255,690
Undrawn	139,660,287	153,805,909	159,565,335
In Sub-Tres'ry	30,411,241	19,861,443	28,041,762

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows the large diversion of Money last week to the National Banks and the Treasury Office in payment of subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. It was this operation and the drafts of the Government upon its New-York depositaries, that caused the temporary disturbance to the market near the close of the week. The old Banks, to meet the demand for nearly six millions of their deposits, reduced their line of Loans and Discounts less than a million of dollars. And they appear to have contributed to the large export demand for Gold only $263,000.

The Gold Room felt to-day on the Savannah news from 5 to 8 ₩ cent. as compared with Saturday afternoon. The *Bull* speculators in the Room, (and who really control it,) that is the party resisting by their heavy purchases, the rational effect upon the price of Gold of our repeated great successes in the field, availed of the rashness of the opposite party, who sold heavily *short* for this day's delivery upon the first impulse of the news. Thus the decline from 221½ to 213 ₩ cent. was followed by an immediate rally on the cash bidding of the afternoon to 217@218 ₩ cent. The receipts from California this morning amount to $662,000, of which half a million went into the Treasury Office.

At the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street there was a firm feeling in all the Government Gold-bearing Stocks, and also in Treasury Certificates. There is much more Money going in this direction than to any other department of the Stock Exchange dealings, or in Merchandise or Real Estate speculations. The Railways, however, are fairly supported to-day, and prices are generally full up to Saturday. The demand for Money from the Brokers is not particularly pressing, though the ease of supply is not so marked as before the sudden adverse turn on Thursday and Friday last.

At the close of dealings this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday before the Christmas Holidays. The market steady in prices and the feeling increased to firmness. Gold fell back to 216½@216¾ per cent.

	Sat.	Tues.		Sat.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅜	116⅜	Pittsburgh	94⅜	96⅜
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅜	Northwest	41⅜	41⅜
T. Certificates	97	96⅞	N. West Pref.	71⅜	71⅜
N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	104⅜	105
Erie	87⅜	86⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅜	104
Hudson	115⅜	116⅜	Cum'land Coal	45⅜	47⅜
Reading	115	115	Quicksilver	94⅜	95⅜
Mich. Southern	70⅞	71	Mariposa	34	37⅜
Illinois Cen	125⅜	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	33⅜	33⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Bank Stocks. It is stated that the managers of the Bank of the Republic, the Park Bank and the Mercantile Bank have submitted to their shareholders the question of going into the National system.

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	105
Merchants'	113	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	100
Union	119	Irving	100
America	140	Metropolitan, x. d.	125
City	155	Peoples' x. d.	105
Phenix	110	Market	102
Mech. & Traders'	126	Corn Exchange	109
Merchants' Exchange	90	Atlantic	105
Commerce	115	Imp. and Traders'	105
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	101	Central National	104½
American Exchange	129½		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100	Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Alton & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. int.B.	95
Erie 1st mort. '68	104½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	110	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	103	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm., '77	105	New J. C. 1sts	105
Hud. R., 7s, 1st m., '69	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112½
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	106	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Harlem 1stm., '69 & '72	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ₩ c. 1st	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106½
M. S. & N. I. S.F, 7 ₩ c.	106	Peninsular R.R.B	85

The following additional National Banks were recognized at the Department of Currency in Washington last week:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Bank of Beaver County	New Brighton, Penn	$150,000
Asiatic Bank	Salem, Mass	315,000
Merrimack Bank	Haverhill, Mass	180,000
Bunker Hill Bank	Charlestown, Mass	300,000
Third	Providence, R. I.	200,000
First	East Saginaw, Mich	250,000
First	Lynn, Mass	250,000
Niagara County Bank	Lockport, N. Y.	150,000
Troy City Bank	Troy, N. Y.	300,000
Columbia Bank	Columbia, Penn	322,500
Merchants' Bank	Chicago, Ill	450,000
Atlantic Bank	Boston, Mass	500,000
Honesdale Bank	Honesdale, Penn	150,000
Mystic River Bank	Mystic, Conn	100,000
Naumkeag Bank	Salem, Mass	500,000
Monongahela Bank	Brownsville, Penn	200,000
Miners' Bank	Pottsville, Penn	500,000
First	Newton, Iowa	50,000
First	Alexandria, Va	100,000
Kent Bank	Kent, Ohio	100,000
New Capital		$5,067,500
Other Capitals increased		793,200
Previously authorized		128,151,020
Total of 651 Banks to date		$134,011,720

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad earned in December:

1863	$33,882 35
1864	41,541 05

Total since Jan. 1:

1863	$674,444 66
1864	966,538 22

The First National Bank received $167,700 to-day, for subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The interest on the public debt of the State of Illinois is now almost entirely reimbursed from the seven ₩ cent. loan upon the traffic of the Illinois Central Company. The half-yearly payment of the Company to the State Treasury on this account, to 1st October last, was $234,455.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The Panama Railroad Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable Jan. 5.

The quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₩ cent. of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road is payable on Jan. 17.

The Bull's Head Bank declares its usual quarterly Dividend of 3 ₩ cent., and an extra Dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable Jan. 3.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,802,945 99; for customs, $122,000; payments, $3,996,118 89; on account loan, $152,650; balance, $22,668,270 57.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $1,619,706.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.
☞ NOTICE.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, on the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 50 bbls. Ashes, 10,749 bbls. Flour, 719 bbls. and 5,843 bags Corn Meal, 3,982 bushels Corn, 117 bushels Barley, 4,607 bushels Oats, 3,540 packages Provisions, and 297 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Is dull to-day, including Java at 48c.@50c.; Rio, 41c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 40½c. ₩ lb. Stock, 149,069 pkgs.

COTTON—Is quiet, lower and unsettled. Middlings nominally $1 29@$1 22 ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed, prices having receded 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$9 70; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 30, chiefly at $10; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@$9 70
Extra State	9 90	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 90	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40	@14 75

Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $10 50@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper; sales, 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 95@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 45 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; 50 puncheons Brandywine sold at $41 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted down 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, yet has been neglected by purchasers. Corn continues inactive at $1 88@$1 91 for Mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, and $1 76@$1 80 for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel; sales 13,000 bushels. Barley is heavy; sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels at $2 05 for Canada West ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand and firmer; we quote Canada at 99c.@$1; Western at $1 04@$1 05½, afloat and in store; State at $1 01@$1 04 ₩ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The market for Flour throughout the past two weeks has been variable and the transactions light. As the retail trade are well supplied, there is a disposition to reduce stock, and the falling off in receipts has not had the effect to sustain prices. During the fortnight there have been a few sales of Extra State, for future delivery, at $10 75, for the last half of January and first half of February, and $11 for all February, but of late that trade has ceased. Western brands are steady, but dull. There is nothing new to report about Wheat. The sales are confined to the wants of the city millers, and although our stock is only about one-third of that on hand at close of navigation last year, still there are a few holders willing to realize now in preference to waiting, and have done so at a reduction of a few cents. Rye is in limited demand. Oats, for a few days past, have been dull and lower. Indian Corn is also dull at a few cents decline, but is not freely offered. The *Export Clearances* from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland 3,873 bbls. Flour and 59,272 bush. Wheat. To Gibraltar, 409 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 1,624 bbls. Flour and 200 bush. Corn. To Brazil, 5,913 bbls. Flour. To all other Ports, 32,494 bbls. Flour; 877 bbls. Corn Meal; 1,421 bush. Wheat; 8,258 bush. Corn; 516 bush. Oats; 240 bush. Peas. Making a total to all ports of 44,313 bbls. Flour; 877 bbls. Corn Meal; 60,693 bush. Wheat; 8,458 bush. Corn; 516 bush. Oats, and 240 bush. Peas.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 23, 1864.	37,116	1,312,463	47,126
Philadelphia	Dec. 20, 1864.	8,317	58,390	26,233
Baltimore	Dec. 20, 1864.	14	—	—
Boston	Dec. 20, 1864.	3,484	—	—
Cal&otherPts.	Dec. 20, 1864.	2,130	10,100	—
Total		51,061	1,380,953	73,359
To about same period 1863		335,604	4,918,718	239,459
To about same period 1862		353,451	12,289,363	3,374,412
To about same period 1861		675,448	9,697,602	4,873,098

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
From New-York, to Dec. 23, 1864	8,892	68,012	—	—
From other ports, to latest dates	126	—	—	—
Total	9,018	68,012	—	—
To about same period, '63	24,043	135,188	—	13,965
To about same period, '62	48,639	708,033	19,269	81,012
To about same period, '61	454,133	6,209,298	221,188	559,199

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet at 30c.@52½c. for very inferior to choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been quite dull and heavy.

LEATHER—Has attracted less attention, and has been less buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand and unsettled.

OILS—Have been less sought after, and have been somewhat nominal, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 50; Linseed, at $1 42@$1 45; No. 1 Lard at $2@$2 10 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very dull, at 52c. for Crude, 72c. for Refined in bond, and 92c. for do., free, ₩ gallon. Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, and unsettled in price. Sales have been made of 8,300 bbls., at $39@$39 50, cash, and regular for 1863-4; Mess closing at $39 25 regular; $40 75@$41 50 for New Mess; $38@$39 for New Prime Mess; $39 for ⅞ Thin Mess, and $34 50@$35 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $40; 3,200 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, including seller's option, at $42, and buyer's options, at $42 50; 3,250 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $42@$43; 1,000 bbls. do., March, on private terms ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 19c.@23c. (the latter rate) for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon has been in request; sales 450 boxes, including Cumberland, January delivery, part at 20½c., Long Rib at 20½c., and Long Clear at 21½c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are heavy at 16½c.@16¾c. for dressed, and 14c.@14½c. for live, ₩ lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., the latter rate for choice. Beef is in moderate request, and firm, $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams continue heavy; sales 180 bbls. at $26 25@$26 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is heavy at 46c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is very quiet to-day at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 74,000 lbs., in lots, at 16½c.@17½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 16½c.@17c., the latter rate for White ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $2 22@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 250 tcs. Flaxseed at 4s.; 25 tons Tallow at 5s.; and, by steamer, 150 boxes Bacon on private terms. For London, 150 boxes Tobacco at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Dublin	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	Dec. 28	New-York	N. Orleans
Geo. Cromwell	Dec. 31	New-York	N. Orleans
Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 5	New-York	N. Orleans
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Cuba* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Matanzas* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau by the *Corsica* will close on Monday from 2 to 8 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:60 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

On motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Hardy was called to the chair.

The minutes of December seventeen and nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of James McCabe, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the vacant lot in East Forty-ninth-street, number three hundred and twenty-nine, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Highways.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract for building a steam fire-engine for Engine Company Number Thirty-two, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Fifty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Shannon—

An ordinance to fix the salaries of the Mayor and the officers and clerks in the Mayor's office during the suspension of specie payment:

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council carried:

SECTION 1.—Section three of article one, and sections eight, ten, eleven and twelve, of article two, and sections seventeen and twenty-one of article three, of chapter one of the revised ordinance, approved by the Mayor, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and ordinances authorized therefor are hereby amended so that the salaries to be paid to the Mayor and the officers and clerks in the Mayor's office, during the present suspension of specie payment by the banks in the City of New-York, shall be as follows:

The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The Chief Clerk shall receive an annual salary of thirty-five hundred dollars.

The First Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of thirty-five hundred dollars.

The Second Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

The Third Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The Fourth Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The First Marshal shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Second Marshal shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

The Interpreter shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Record Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The Copying Clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Messenger shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

And the Assistant Messenger shall receive the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The salary of the Health Commissioner shall be four thousand dollars per annum, and the Resident Physician shall receive an annual salary of twenty hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The salaries of the Mayor, officers and clerks mentioned in the foregoing section, shall date as therein increased to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and continue as established by the ordinance until the banks in the City of New-York shall resume specie payment, at which time this ordinance shall become inoperative, and unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council, shall then and therefor be paid at the respective amount of salary attached to said offices by ordinance existing previous to the adoption thereof.

SEC. 3. All ordinance and parts of ordinance inconsistent or conflicting with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, that permission be and the same is hereby given to A. and T. M. Moses, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers four hundred and four hundred and two Greenwich-street, also at number sixty-five Beach-street; said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing at Eighth-avenue, and connecting with the sewer in Manhattan-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Shannon moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from a report from the Board of Councilmen, in adjusting the claim of John Garvey for change of grade corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Which was carried.

And the paper laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting John Matteson to erect a recruiting tent in Chatham-square.

Which was received, directed to be laid on the table, ordered printed in the minutes and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation to assessing the entire expense of paving certain streets with trap-block pavement, upon the property benefitted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of the Seventy-first Regiment, for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benj. L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of donating five hundred dollars to the New Sailors' Home, in payment of taxes assessed in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Alderman Fox moved that further consideration of the paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell—5.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to reconsider the action had on report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of paying bills for the reception of the Russian officers.

Which was concurred in.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently taken up and referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report all bills incurred for the reception of the Russian officers.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution that the pay of the Keepers of the Public Parks, the Croton Water Police and the Inspector of Lamps, be increased from two dollars to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of St. Philip, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars with interest thereon, the said amount to be applied by the said Treasurer to the payment of an assessment levied on the property of said church for the construction of a sewer in Mulberry-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Chipp—1.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to pay Frank McElroy for printing invitations, programmes, &c., for the banquet to the Russian officers.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Kelly—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that an addition be made to the Mayor's Office, by an opening in the wall at the west end of the hall adjoining his office, and erecting a partition across the hall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contracting therefor, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, for extra services rendered to the Special Committees of the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for expenses incurred on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, of the Board of Councilmen, making a donation to the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Chipp, Kelly—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for paying for extra services as rendered to the committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, The President, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, for the better regulation of the firemen of New York City.

Sec. 4. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words, "the expense thereof shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the expense thereof shall not exceed seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—6.

Sec. 7. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the first sentence in section seven, but he subsequently withdrew the motion.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out the words, "Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the Common Council."

Which was carried.

Sec. 11. Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out the words, "the Board of Fire Commissioners, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the Common Council."

Which was carried.

Sec. 13. Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out the word "he," and inserting the word "they."

Which was carried.

Sec. 14. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words, "Commissioners of the Fire Department," and inserting the words "Common Council" in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

Sec. 35. Alderman Jones moved to amend by adding after the end of the section the words, "but no fire apparatus shall be lent to be taken outside the limits of the City of New-York."

Which was carried.

Sec. 43. Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty dollars," at the end of the section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried.

Sec. 45. Alderman Fox moved to amend by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried.

Sec. 89. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words "Chief Engineer," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Mayor."

Which was carried.

Sec. 90. Alderman Fox moved to amend, by striking out the words "Or any of the Building Inspectors."

But he subsequently withdrew the motion.

The question was taken on the ordinance as amended.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Saturday next, twenty-fourth inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill lots in Seventy-eighth-street, between the First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President, Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, the amount so ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriation for "Elections," or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of Patrick Brennan, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Alderman Farley moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy—6.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—5.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Saturday next, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.

MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.

MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.

EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.

WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.

GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles,

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Cor. Pearl-st.

WHITE, SCARLET AND MIXED MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HALF HOSE,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
DRESSING ROBES,
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
869 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers. Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway, near 20th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON,

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms,

THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING THIS WEEK
FOR NEW YEAR'S
THE FINEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
RUFFLED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
BUTTERFLY LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER SHEAR,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' SILK HDKFS.,
CHILDREN'S HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
PLAIN LINEN HDKFS.,
at every price.
REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT DE BRUXELLES COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS,
GUIPURE COLLARS AND SETS,
REAL LACE TRIMMED SETS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CASHMERE SCARFS, all sizes.
IVORY,
SANDAL WOOD, and
EBONY FANS,
and in addition
INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES
in the same line,
BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.
Also,
BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS and
CLOAK TRIMMINGS
In Great Variety.
Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
YANKEE NOTIONS.
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTTONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS, in
PEARL, STEEL and JET.
Also, a complete line of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,
and a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
also
a full line of new styles of
BALMORAL SKIRTS
at remarkably low prices.
Also,
PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELINE SILKS, &c.
Also,
a fine assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE,
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
WINGS,
POMPONS, &c.,
all the latest styles of
BEAVER AND FELT HATS.
Also,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA FOAM GOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBIAS,
and every variety of woolen goods.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
CHRISTMAS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
CLOSING AT LESS THAN COST.
OUR BEST QUALITY
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES.
WE ARE CLOSING
AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR
less than the usual price, Black, White and all shades of modes, parti colors, &c.,

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near 14th-street.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT
DAVIDSON'S,
Bowery Cloak Store,

Previous to extensive alterations and improvements, when it will be re-opened along with the adjoining premises, No. 264½, under the firm of

DAVIDSON BROTHERS.
Stock consists of
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, SHAWLS AND SILKS,
All now selling off at
GREAT REDUCTION!

C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery.

LACE CURTAINS

New Persian Styles. Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—The most convenient, the most useful, the most perfect, and the most indispensable arrangement for raising the dress in the fashionable style. To be found at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway; No. 27 East 14th-st.; No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the principal Trimming Stores. Price, 75 cents and $1.

FLUTING! FLUTING! FLUTING!!!—The Best Quality and Lowest Price. Dressmakers and ladies generally can have their FLUTING done at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway, at the shortest possible notice.

DRY GOODS.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.

An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.

WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE, Parisienne, de premier ordre coiffant tres biens desire se placer dans une famille de premiere respectabilite; elle consent en outre a prendre sain d'un enfant de 3 and 4 ans. S'adresser deseute a L'agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, 61 4me-avenue, pres la 9me-rue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a gentleman's family; is a most excellent laundress, also cook and baker; would go in the country; wages moderate; has good reference. Call at No. 143 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies and pastry of all kinds; she has the best of city reference from her last employers. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, economical woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of city reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups, &c. Wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a respectable young widow from the country, who understands all the duties of housekeeping; highest references. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WILLING AND obliging, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; sews neatly; no objection to a boarding-house; wages $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, as wet nurse; she has lost her child, three months old; she is neat, tidy and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer or would do housework for a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Desbrosses-st. City references.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation as such in a private family; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress, or would go as chambermaid and to do sewing; good city references. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK in families. Call at No. 255 East 14th-st., first floor. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference; would prefer the country. Address W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as entry clerk, general or shipping clerk; good penman, correct at figures, with some experience, and best of city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. L., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, as coachman and gardener; can milk or do any kind of work; good reference; wages no object. Call at or address No. 11 6th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of city reference. Address N. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can show several years of the highest city recommendations. Address R. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BONNET TRIMMER in a milinery house in Philadelphia. Terms, permanent situation, $600 per year and boarding without charge. Address, for three days, MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 351 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE NEAT IN looks; thoroughly understand his business, and have first-class recommendations. Apply, before 11 o'clock in the morning, at southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply, to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-keeper, a situation where honesty and integrity is appreciated; best of reference. Address B, Box No 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTACLE makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.

In great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

All kinds of elegant carved, arched, oval and square mirror, portrait and picture frames, of gold, black-walnut and oak, cheapest in New-York, at BRADEY'S, No. 52 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

CALL AND SEE US.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.
DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

FINE ARTS.

THE ALBATYPE OR PHOTO-MINIATURE ON PORCELAIN.

This beautiful gem of art must be seen to be appreciated. We invite an inspection of its merits at our gallery, where we will take pleasure in showing it to those who may favor us with a call.

FREDERICKS & CO., Photographers,
No. 179 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand steam-engine and boiler, of about 35 horse-power. Address JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing for issue to the United States Army, DESICCATED POTATOES for six months, at the rate of one hundred thousand pounds per month, first delivery to be completed Jan. 20, 1865.

The desiccated potatoes must be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varities, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and desiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. The deliveries are to be made monthly, and free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-street, New-York, or at such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents for Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from Aug. 15, persons making deposits must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Calling renewed attention to the above, the officers of the Ninth National Bank—a designated depository and financial agent for the City of New-York—will receive subscriptions for the 7-30s, and allow the Government commission, as above. The notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York,

WOOLEN MITTENS.

Bidders should present samples of article they propose to furnish.

The article to be delivered in regulation boxes.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed: "Proposals for furnishing mittens," and addressed to

Bt.-Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE
DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.—The subscriber would like to engage with a distiller or sugar refiner, for the manufacture of chrystalized sugar and syrup from grain. He has for years been engaged in grape sugar manufactories in Europe, and is in possession of an improved process, partly his own invention, which will not interfere with any patent taken. It can be made especially valuable to distillers in connection with their business. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BALES OF COTTON, well stored in good brick warehouses, located within about 100 miles of Savannah, in Georgia. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner is in need of means for current expenses. All necessary information furnished by addressing a note, appointing an interview, to COTTON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIGIOUS, ACTIVE MAN, WITH from $500 to $1,000, to engage in a lucrative and honorable business. "BUSINESS," care of Joy & Co., Tribune Buildings.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—ASSORTED NUMBERS, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-st. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Come to headquarters. None but the best dental work done. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SECOR, CLAIRVOYANT, MAKES known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No. 100 West 27th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"There yet remain proud themes for other strains;
To draw the picture of these later days—
To cull the flowers that grow in distant fields,
And plant the foreign seed on native ways."

REAL AND IDEAL.

By JOHN W. MONTCLAIR.
1 elegant volume, 12mo. Price, $1 25,
Containing
GEMS OF GERMAN POESY
from
HEINE,
RUCKERT,
CHAMISSO,
A. GRUN,
and others.

The publisher would invite the attention of all lovers of German literature to these masterly renderings from the modern poets of Germany.

HURD & HOUGHTON, and F. W. CHRISTERN, New-York; F. LEYPOLDT, Philadelphia.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand.

NO. 6 OF THE FUNNIEST SORT OF PHUN NOW READY.—Contains Phun phor Phunny Pholks and Phun phor Phlegmatic Pholks. Holiday Phun and all sorts of Phun. Don't forget to remember, or remember to forget, this great Volcano of Phun.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 39. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the house of Nassau Hose Company, No. 56 Centre-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
No. 923 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District of the State of New-York, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the List of Taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay ten per centum additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ.—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap-block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth-street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the block on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175: also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street with trap block.

Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.

[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.
SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned by the Assessor of the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, to the Collector thereof, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded, and the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 31st day of December, 1864, A. D., to the 31st day of December, A. D., 1864, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. A personal notice, by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the sums so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional upon the amount thereof, and also a fee of *twenty cents* each for the service of the said notice.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

N. B.—The above taxes may be paid immediately, if parties so desire.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL
REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-
YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF
NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &C. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON, gives the reports from Richmond papers of yesterday, forwarded by Gen. GRANT. Dispatches from Wilmington, dated the 25th, say that Admiral PORTER's fleet opened the attack at one o'clock on the 24th, with a furious bombardment, averaging about thirty shots per minute till night. On the morning of the 25th, at ten o'clock, the attack was renewed with additional fury. On the evening of the 24th, a large force of troops, estimated at three brigades, the rebels say, were landed on the beach above Fort Fisher, and were attacked by the rebels, but the dispatch admits that our troops occupied the field at night. It also claims that at a late hour our troops assaulted the fort, but were repulsed. The editorial comments on this news by the rebel papers view the investment of the fort, which cuts it off completely, as a very serious matter. The fort is probably in our hands ere this.

Further particulars of the capture of Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN are received. The city was summoned to surrender on the 20th, to which HARDEE replied that he was strong enough to hold the city, that his supplies were abundant, his communications open, &c., and that he was able to withstand a long siege. But on the morning of the 21st it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated their position. His troops partially destroyed the Navy-yard, and blew up two iron-clads. They left in such haste, however, as to leave in SHERMAN's hands 32,000 bales of cotton. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured. The city was surrendered to Gen. SHERMAN by a deputation of the citizens of that place. Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from HARDEE—date not given—which mentions a movement of SHERMAN in the direction of the Altamaha River; but it must have been one of the latter's dispositions before the fall of the city. Where HARDEE is now, no one knows.

The official dispatches from Gen. THOMAS state that HOOD's army, on the 24th, was retreating, and had reached a point about 21 miles north of the Tennessee. Nearly all the rebel transportation had been abandoned to save the pontoon train It is reported that HOOD intends to reach the Tennessee River, near the mouth of the Elk River, Gen. THOMAS having forced him considerably to the east. Military authrities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga.

GEORGE N. SANDERS takes pains to deny that he was concerned in the plot to burn the hotels of this city. He writes from Montreal, thus: "I have not been a participant directly or indirectly in any raids or incendiary plots. My mission here is one of peace."

Three of the St. Alban's raiders were captured in New Aampshire yesterday. They had enlisted, received large bounties, and were expecting to reach the South at Uncle Sam's expense by desertion after they got into the field. But instead thereof, they will only now ornament the end of a rope.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room went down 5@8 ℘ cent. on the Savannah news. After the first decline to 213 ℘ cent., there was a strong effort to keep the market up to 218, but it fell back to 216½@¼ ℘ cent. at 3 o'clock. Government Stocks were in request, and there was a general feeling of firmness on the Stock Exchange at the close of the day.

At the Live Stock Market there was a small supply of cattle, but a sufficient number of sheep and swine. The total receipts for the week are: 4,787 beef cattle; 16,486 sheep, and 16,496 live hogs. With a surplus from last week's overstock, the moderate number of cattle is fully up to the demand in this soft weather, and with the large consumption of poultry during holiday-week—the only deficiency being in good fat bullocks for extra beef. Some of this class sold as high as 22c.@23c. ℘ lb. for the dressed weight of the carcase, for extra animals; strictly prime 20c. Other grades varied from 12c. for the poorest up to 18c. for the better class; average of all sales, 15c.@15½c. Sheep are in overstock and selling very slowly at 10c. ℘ lb. for the best. Live hogs are ½c.@1c. lower, owing to the bad weather for killing and packing; the highest qualities are 13½c. ℘ lb., live weight.

General business was tame yesterday. Breadstuffs, Cotton and Petroleum were lower, Provisions and Groceries were unsettled, Whisky was quoted higher, but closed heavily. The freight engagements were unimportant.

An eccentric individual named WILLIAM COLLEY, died recently at Lockport, in this State. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, valued at $18,000, to his relatives in England. He kept his specie in an old boiler, buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in his private vault were fifty thousand three-cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hoarded in various parts of the country!

DOREPHUS TUTTLE committed suicide on Sunday in West Twenty-sixth-street by shooting himself through the head. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday. The testimony given tends to show that domestic difficulty was the cause of the deed.

The mails by the *North American*, comprising dates to Dec. 9, reached this city yesterday. They are anticipated.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. They increased a number of salaries—among them that of the City Judge, from $5,000 to $6,500 per annum. Resolutions were also adopted lamenting the death of AUGUSTUS PURDY. The board adjourned to 3 P. M. on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, the Mayor nominated and the Aldermen confirmed DANIEL DEVLIN as City Chamberlain for another term of the office. In the Board of Council, Mr. JAQUES, Chairman of the Special Committee recently appointed to inquire into alleged improprieties of the Children's Aid Society, (upon which the Board had declined to give this charity association a donation,) stated that he had been unable to get a majority of the committee together, although meetings had been several times appointed; but he had proceeded alone, and had obtained some evidence highly favorable to the character of the society and its operations; and nothing adverse to it had been presented. He asked, but was refused leave to present a minority report upon the subject. Both Boarns adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

A Masonic Promenade Concert was given last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in aid of the Western District Relief Association. The attendance was large, the music good, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

England and America.

The London *Times* is again eager for peace. It urges the "opening of negotiations" in America. Its delicate sensibilities are shocked and outraged at the prolongation of our civil war. They always were, whenever the Union cause was gaining ground. The tenderness of the *Times*, whenever the rebels seemed likely to get their deserts, was always extremely touching. When they were prosperous, its bowels of compassion for suffering humanity were never stirred. It could rehearse the tale of their piratical burning of American ships, with no feeling but admiration for their heroic valor. It could dismiss the damning facts of their savage treatment of our prisoners with a sneer of incredulity. It has never failed to chronicle our defeats with exultation, or to give the whole tremendous weight of its influence to blacken our character and damage our cause.

But the Union arms seem to be on the eve of victory. Even the obstinate skepticism of the *Times* can no longer pretend to be blind to the failing fortunes of the rebel cause. Hence, the *Times* becomes again urgent for peace. It deplores the sacrifice of blood and treasure which the war involves. It shudders at the financial ruin which impends over the Northern States. It demands "negotiations" for peace, and thinks that the British Government may now very wisely put forth efforts on that behalf. We agree with the *Times*. That great organ of British sentiment can itself do much toward ending the war which it deplores. Let it exhort the rebels to stop fighting. It has won a strong claim on their confidence and is entitled to be heard and heeded by them. It has given them its powerful aid from the beginning of their rebellion. It has maintained correspondents in both the contending camps to falsify facts and invent falsehoods in their behalf. It has done all in its power to belie the Union cause and to disparage the Union strength in the eyes of the world. No hired retainer could possibly have shown greater zeal or put forth more strenuous efforts than it has evinced in support of the rebel side. It is entitled to be heard with respect and deference when it speaks to those who guide and control the rebel councils. Let it talk to *them* of peace. Let it exhort *them* to end the war which they began without cause and are likely to end without honor. Let it talk to *them* of wasted treasure, of blood lavished in vain, of desolated hearth-stones and blooming fields converted into a howling wilderness. These phrases, upon which it dwells with such pathetic emphasis, have meaning and force in rebel ears. Let the *Times* press them home on its credulous clients, and convince them of the blessings of concord.

It may, moreover, very well exhort the British Government to put forth its efforts in the same direction;—but let those efforts also be addressed to the Southern rebels. They have drawn their main strength hitherto from British favor and support. Not a blow could they have struck at our commerce but with the weapons which England put into their hands. Not a cargo of foreign supplies could have reached them but through British agency. The guns and shells with which they have waged their war,—the money by which they have paid and clothed their troops,—the piratical ships by which they have scourged our peaceful commerce from the seas,—the toleration they have secured as belligerents from the world at large, have all been the free gift of the Government and people of the British realm. If England wants peace, let her stop sustaining the rebel cause. Let her withdraw her aid, stop building rebel privateers, forbid her subjects from breaking our blockade, withdraw her recognition of the rebels as belligerents, and she can have peace in six months.

But it is quite useless for the *Times* to address further exhortations of this sort to the Government and people of the United States. Their value has been fully tested. Their motive is perfectly understood. The envenomed hatred of the American Union which underlies and inspires them, has made itself too conspicuous to be now covered over by honeyed words and pacific professions. There has been no time since the war began when the *Times* and the English people did not wish for peace on the basis of Southern independence, or when they did desire it on any other. To-day the predominant longing of both is for the disruption of the American Union. They may love peace, they may hate war; but they neither love the one nor hate the other one-half as fervently as they long for the overthrow of the Democratic Republic of the United States. Nothing has kept them from bounding eagerly into the bloody arena and standing openly and actively by the side of its other deadly foes, but a prudent apprehension of possible consequences to themselves. British neutrality, in this case, as in many others, has been but another name for British cowardice. And if Great Britain had not believed, from the very outset of the war, that ostensible non-intervention was all the aid the Southern rebels would require for the accomplishment of their ends, even the selfish caution of her rulers would have given way, and we should have seen her banner flaunting side by side with the rebel flag.

We have had quite enough of British advice and British "friendship." Any more of either will be worse than wasted. Both come poisoned to every American heart by the air of unmitigated hatred for us and for our cause, which every gale has borne to us for the last three years from the British isle. If England desires peace let her demand it at the hands which but for her would never have had strength to deny it. Let her prevail upon the rebels to lay down their arms, and she and they can again have peace. But half a century will not give back to her, what long before that time she will sorely need, the confidence and friendship of the people of the United States.

The Military Prospect—A Warning Against too Sanguine Expectations.

It may easily happen that our people may be too sanguine with reference to the immediate results of Gen. SHERMAN's march and his capture of Savannah. JEFF. DAVIS said, in his late message, with some truth, that the existence of the Confederacy, and the success of their cause, does not at all depend on their possession of cities. In our own struggle with Great Britain during the War of Independence, that Power held for years many of our largest cities, and marched her armies from one end of the country to the other, without perceptibly affecting the decision of the contest. A vast agricultural country, as this was then, and as the South is now, does not depend at all on cities; in fact, the population of towns in a severe blockade becomes often a burden on the producing classes. We might now, JEFF. DAVIS has said, hold Mobile, Wilmington, Charleston, and Richmond, and the essential resources of the Confederacy remain much as they have been.

But it must be remembered that the essential resources, the material forces of a country, are by no means its only or principal strength. It has been said of a bombardment that its principal effect is metaphysical, or mental. It is so with the power of a community to resist or to fight. It is mainly in the mysterious and utterly immeasurable force of the human will. These are affected by moral as well as material causes. The capture of Richmond would in fact relieve the Confederacy of a real burden; but in its moral effect, it could not be measured by whatever loss of guns or stores. To a less degree, the loss of Savannah tells on the *prestige*, the spirits of the rebel population. Still, it is not to be denied, that the escape of HARDEE's army lost us the greatest prize of victory. What we mainly want now is the destruction of armies. Had the only outlet from Savannah been shut up, and HARDEE's fifteen thousand been captured, we should have been far nearer the close of the war than we are now.

Gen. THOMAS' victory is, in fact, a much more *immediately* decisive stroke than Gen. SHERMAN's brilliant capture, though we have no doubt that this last will be followed by important operations, influencing greatly the campaign of Virginia. Had one of our great armies, in the last years of the Revolutionary War, suffered such an overwhelming defeat as has HOOD's, the issue of the whole struggle might have been very different.

The ultimate effect of Gen. SHERMAN's splendid march and his future occupation of the line of the Savannah River, we believe will be most decisive; but it is a somewhat distant effect, and dependent entirely on strategical combinations. This march disappointed the old popular illusion of "starving out" the Confederacy. We have found the vast cotton fields of Georgia thick sown with rich crops of cereals; the land abounded in potatoes, corn, wheat, poultry, and stock; there was no approach even to scarcity. As we advance into Eastern Georgia and South Carolina, we shall undoubtedly find the same condition. Even the worthless currency does not seem much to affect the people or hamper the officials, as commerce has become barter, and the Government raises all its supplies by forced levies. Our destruction of railroads and the crops lying near them, will undoubtedly cramp Gen. LEE in Richmond; but the worst effect they could produce, would probably only be the evacuation of that city and the occupation of a new line further south. The whole rebel "Army of Virginia" could easily be fed from North Carolina alone.

These continual devastations are, of course, gradually wasting the resources of the Confederacy, and would ultimately compel the breaking up of the large armies. But the real and quick crushing of the rebellion, as we have so often repeated, is to come from such strokes as THOMAS has just dealt; from the utter breaking up of LEE's formidable army. SHERMAN's advance, as leading to this, is all-important; in any other aspect, it is not decisive.

THE POPULAR MAJORITY FOR LINCOLN.—The next day but one after the Presidential election we stated that Mr. LINCOLN's popular majority would reach "nearly, if not quite, four hundred thousand." The Opposition press flouted at this as a ridiculous extravagance. They declared the majority would not reach half that, and have ever since persisted in greatly under-estimating it. The returns from all the States—official, with the exception of Nevada and Oregon—make Mr. LINCOLN's majority to be 407,802. This does not include the majorities given in Tennessee, or any other State reclaimed from the rebellion. Thus our statement, deemed so hyperbolical, really fell below the mark.

A New German Republican Daily.

We have received, recently, a prospectus of a new German Union and Republican daily paper, of a large size, to be issued (if the stock required is subscribed) in the City of New-York. The prospectus is signed by the names of some of the most influential and respectable German bankers and professional gentlemen, and we understand that $40,000 have already been raised among the Germans toward the $100,000 which is required. The leaders of the enterprise thus state their objects to the public:

> "The 8th of November is the opening of a new epoch in the history of the great American Republic. In the midst of the sufferings, exertions and vicissitudes of a gigantic civil war, an overwhelming majority of the people of the Free State have deliberately recorded their irrevocable vow to crush the rebellion of the Southern aristocracy, to vindicate the national sovereignty, to establish the unity of the republic on an immovable basis, and to insure liberty and equal rights to every inhabitant of the common territory." * * * * *
>
> "And no part of the people of the Union are under graver obligations to join in such an effort [*i. e.* to gain the best results from the victory at the polls,] than the citizens who have emigrated from Germany, or their immediate descendants. They owe it to the old fatherland, which, in many an encounter of intellect, and many a bloody struggle, has achieved for them an inheritance of devotion to the cause of right and truth; they owe it to the new home, which secures a free scope to their aspirations and their energies.
>
> In the formation of a free nation on the territory of the Union, now in progress, it will be for the German Americans to cast their native love for human progress into the scale against the ignorance and brutality so fatally thrown into it by other elements of European immigration. They must labor in furthering the true progress of their adopted country, if they would be true to the instincts of their birth, and honor the land of their fathers.
>
> The contest in the field, and the recent victory at the ballot-box, must rend the ties of existing parties, leaving but two opposing camps henceforth to divide the republic between them. One will throw out the banner of freedom and equal rights, the banner of advancing civilization,—the other will unfurl, under new colors, the ancient pennant of domination and oppression, of ignorance and trickery. Genuine democracy, in the interest of the common welfare, on the one side, or the ruthless supremacy of caste, in the hands of unprincipled politicians and low-minded schemers—a heartless obligarchy upheld by an ignorant mob—on the other, such will be the character and the tendencies of the opposing parties.
>
> To muster all German-Americans around the standard of freedom, of right, of civilization, is an indispensable duty. We propose to contribute to its performance by joining the forces of the liberal German press, which has already done such excellent service. The opening of the grand epoch appeals to the German-Americans, east of the Alleghanies, to call into life an organ, amply endowed and prepared to give due weight to their convictions, and to gain over those of their countrymen still under the sway of hostile influences."

We need not say that this is a plan of the highest importance for the future efficiency and usefulness of the Union party in the City and State of New-York. The Germans poll in this city some twenty thousand votes, and at least ten or fifteen thousand more in the suburbs. Of this great number in the city proper, we do not believe that the Unionists secured in the recent election, more than five thousand votes; and yet these twenty thousand voters could, on any election, hold the balance of power in the city. They have not the slightest affinity for the Pro-slavery Democracy; they are made up mainly of honest, well-meaning, laboring men, mechanics and artisans, who would feel a natural sympathy for the great ideas of liberty and humanity which inspire the Republican party, and they are not, like many other foreigners, under the influence of priests and demagogues. *

All the aspirations of their race and the traditions of the Democratic party of Germany are toward freedom and against the barbarism of slavery. They ought to be hearty Unionists and Anti-Slavery Republicans, supporting the great American ideas whenever they are at issue. To gain them, would be of immense value to the Republic; their votes, with those of the American Republicans, would not improbably transfer New-York from the position of a city governed by an ignorant pro-slavery Democracy, to that of a supporter of freedom and the Union. If the twenty thousand German votes were won over to the right side, it is not improbable that even in the local elections the intelligence and virtue of the city might begin to control and overshadow the baser elements. It is of vast importance to our citizens and to the whole country that the immense property interests of New-York and its political influence should not be in the hands of unprincipled demagogues and their followers.

The great cause of the loss of this large German vote to the Union party we believe to lie in the want of a successful German-Republican press. The only journal which circulates among the emigrants arriving, and which possesses a large subscription through all the German shop-keeping community, is one which represents the meanest and worst instincts of the old pro-slavery Democracy, and which is as truly rebel and secessionist in many of its utterances as are the journals of Richmond.

A first-class Republican paper, published in German, supported by ample capital and edited by men of business ability and talent, would, we are persuaded, speedily change the views of large numbers of the German Democrats; the lies and fallacies of the German "rebel press" would be continually answered and refuted. That imperceptible, but most powerful influence which is impressed on the community from the daily contact with the thoughts and statements of a vigorous leading journal, would be thrown on the side of the noblest ideas of progress and liberty. The mind of the German laboring class in New-York would become gradually imbued with true Republicanism as represented in the Union party, and, like their noble compatriots in Missouri and Texas, they would become the staunchest and most earnest supporters of the national cause.

Such an effort as this of the signers of this prospectus, should command the respect and receive the support of patriotic American citizens throughout the country. We trust that no obstacle will be permitted to cause it to fail. Fifty thousand dollars ought certainly to be raised even among the wealthy Unionists of this city; and to lighten the labor of any who may wish to contribute by purchasing stock in this intended enterprise, we append the names of several of the committee:

CHRIST. E. DETMOLD,
DR. I. GOLDMARK,
FRIEDRICH KAPP,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
DR. E. KRACKOWIZER,
HERMANN D. TELLKAMPF,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
DR. FRANCIS LIEBER.

and others.

The proposed editor, Dr. F. SCHURTZ, is a gentleman favorably known, during the recent election campaign, by his earnest and eloquent addresses in behalf of the Union cause, and commands, we understand, the respect and confidence of our best German citizens.

A New Feature in the Border Burglars Case.

We learn by a telegram from Concord, N. H., that three of the St. Alban's burglars, in attempting to escape a second trial in Canada under the new order of arrest, have turned up at Lebanon, in New-Hampshire. At that point they enlisted in the United States Army, but the detectives were "too many" for them. They are now in jail at Concord. There will thus be raised a question of non-concurrent jurisdiction, in a novel form. At Montreal, six of the burglars are again on trial before a Superior Court Judge, for the purpose of testing their liability to surrender under the Extradition Treaty. The decision at Montreal, whatever it may be, may possibly precede—as it cannot help, in a great measure, influencing—the disposition of the prisoners in custody on this side of the line. On the other hand, the fact of JEFF. DAVIS' commissioned belligerents enlisting in the United States Army will place the prisoners in Montreal in a singular position as to the line of defence they have chosen to adopt. The three ruffians caught at Lebanon have now to choose between confessing themselves burglars or spies. If they confess themselves burglars, they become witnesses against their confederates now in durance in the Province; but they save their necks and merely incur the penalty of robbery in the most aggravated form—involving possibly ten or fifteen years in the penitentiary. If, on the other hand, they make the plea of "belligerents," they render themselves liable to be hung as spies, merely by virtue of their enlistment in the army of the United States.

It seems altogether as if Justice COURSOL and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS would have a hard time of it to bring these legal points exactly to a satisfactory issue. It is a bad business, at the best, that these three burglars should have crossed the line after their escape from Canada and COURSOL. It is a still worse business for them that they were foolish enough to enlist. If they accept the plea put in for them by their counsel in Montreal, they will most assuredly all hang together, as common spies. If they take the other horn, they will reduce their comrades on the other side of the line to the vulgar condition of common thieves, besides destroying no end of defensive argument employed to prove the patriotic and belligerent character of their mission in robbing the banks at St. Alban's.

Police Justice COURSOL went the length of a moderate tether in his summary release of the robbers; in furnishing them, through his confederate, the policeman, with sleighs and robes, and clothing, for a speedy journey out of the limits of his jurisdiction, and more than all, in getting the stolen money in possession of the police restored to them, minus only the fees of SANDERS. But COURSOL, withal, neglected one point, in not cautioning the prisoners against crossing the frontier. That simple slip is likely to bring on them no end of trouble, and on the Judge himself more vexation than he evidently bargained for.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from an officer of Gen. SHERMAN's army that the soldiers of that army are intensely anxious to be led into South Carolina. They are eager beyond measure to take a promenade through the Rattlesnake State. We do not wonder at it.

The fire-eating rebels of South Carolina have for a long time been hurling scorn and defiance, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, making faces and grimaces at the people of the North. Their insolence toward us has been a thousand times greater than that of all other rebels. Their contempt for us has been too profound for measurement—their hatred and ferocity too intense for expression. The mouthings of their orators, the rantings of their press, the measures and resolutions of their Legislatures, the proclamations of their Governors, have each exceeded the other in wild extravagance about the people of the North. It was South Carolina that incited and forced the other Southern States to disunion; it was South Carolina that passed the first ordinance of secession; it was South Carolina that began the war.

It is not unnatural that the army of SHERMAN, which has whipped everything there was to be whipped in the Southwest, which has just marched conquering through Georgia, and having captured Savannah, is now on the very border of South Carolina, should be anxious to make a visit to its ferocious fire-eating rebels, that they may understand definitely what sort of animals they are. The fifty thousand veterans, infantry, cavalry and artillery, would like to show themselves to the seven hundred thousand South Carolinians, black and white—would like to inspect their claws, examine their fangs, look them in the eye, get close to their roar, and see what they feed on—would like to visit Charleston, Columbia, and Spartanburgh, Branchville, Orangeburgh and Cheraw, the Pedee, the Santee, the Congaree and the Edisto—would like, in short, to know and see for themselves all about the extraordinary qualities and powers of that most extraordinary production of the Sunny South, the original Fire-Eater.

We think it very likely that in this desire Gen. SHERMAN's soldiers will be gratified before long; and we should judge, from what the South Carolinians have so often said, that they also will be gratified.

☞ We understand that Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, who is very generally acknowledged to have been an efficient speaker for the Union in the late campaign, and to have invariably brought together the largest audiences, has prepared a lecture on "Wit and Humor," which he proposes to deliver during the Winter in the large cities and elsewhere, should invitations be tendered. The lecturer has studied his subject well, and there is no doubt that it will prove instructive as well as entertaining to his audiences.

The Arming of Southern Slaves—Views of Gen. Meigs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a cursory reading, a few days since, of the annual report of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, detailing the operations of the vast department under his control for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, my attention was arrested by the able, sagacious and statesmanlike views which, at that early period of the war, were presented by that distinguished officer in the concluding pages of his report, relative to the mode of "dealing with the colored population of the Southern States," and to their employment in the army of the United States.

It will be remembered that at the period referred to, and for some time subsequently, the wisdom and policy of arming the negro were seriously doubted by many of the leading statesmen of the Republican party. Even President LINCOLN, with all the lights surrounding his high position, and animated, as he was, by a sincere and patriotic desire for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, hesitated to sanction the great measure of calling to the field a race of men who were to battle not only for political, but for personal liberty; and it was not until the force of circumstances, growing out of the changes and mutations of war, brought conviction to his mind, that he gave the plan the influence of his honored name, promulgated it to the world, and stamped it with the seal of nationality.

Gen. MEIGS, in the narrower sphere of his duty, seems never to have entertained a doubt upon the subject; and as one of the earliest and ablest advocates of the measure, his name will shine upon the official records of the country.

What was prophecy in the report of Gen. MEIGS of 1862, is fact in this great epoch of 1864. I might make copious extracts to show this, One will suffice. Gen. MEIGS, referring to the great rebellion in India, says:

> "The people [of the United States] are of more than one race; and the task before the country, if proper use is made here as there [India,] of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, will be lightened by their divisions. * * * * Great Britain looked not at the *color* of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the *West* what they did in the *East*."—(*Annual Report Maj.-Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Nov. 18, 1862. Pamphlet Edition, p. 22.*)

And courage, resolution and wisdom, are to-day, as then suggested, warding off with triple shield, the more and more feeble blows of a staggering rebellion! The liberated slave of to-day, clad in the uniform of a soldier, confronts his oppressor of yesterday! A despised, neglected, and long-suffering race now rally to the defence of an insulted flag, and battle bravely and heroically, under the protection of the Government of the United States, for the Union and for freedom! Verily, the PROPHECY of '62 is the FACT of '64.

Yours truly, J. A. E.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GUNBOAT NARCISSUS.—The gunboat *Narcissus*, which was destroyed by a torpedo in Mobile Bay on the night of the 7th inst., was a purchased steamer, and was fitted at New-York for Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, in the early part of the year. She sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 2d of February, 1864. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Ensign, W. G. Jones; Acting Master's Mates, C. R. Marple, E. A. Morse, E. G. Caswell; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, J. L. Young, C. E. Black, M. Berry, J. R. Davidson. The *Narcissus* was a screw tug boat of 101 tons, and carried a battery of two guns. The casualties by this accident were very small considering that the steam from the boiler escaped so freely. Only three were scalded; two severely—SAMUEL KEELAN, quarter gunner, and GEORGE CASSEY, seamen.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL ROUTE.—Mr. SAMUEL H. POOK has just completed a new screw steamer, of 500 tons, for Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW's line to Beaufort and Port Royal. She is of the following dimensions: Length, 150 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is fitted with a poop-deck, running forward to the fore-hatch, having accommodations for 75 passengers. She is without exception a first-class boat of her class, and built in the most substantial manner. She is topsail schooner-rigged, and spreads a large area of canvas. The President's proclamation declaring the ports of the Southern States open and free, is having its desired effect, and new lines are springing up to accommodate the large increase of passengers and freight.

NAVAL SUPPLY STEAMER FOR ADMIRAL PORTER'S SQUADRON.—The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, which was announced to sail on the 24th inst., will not take her departure until the 28th inst.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW GUNBOAT SPYREA.—On Saturday the new gunboat *Spyrea* made her official trial trip, which proved very satisfactory to all concerned. This vessel is a sister vessel to the *Hybiscus*, now at the navy-yard. These vessels are light draught, twin screws, very fast and carry heavy batteries. The credit of originating this class of vessels is due to Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They were constructed at Fair Haven, Conn., by SAMUEL H. POOK, a young naval architect, who has given us some of the finest ships and steamers afloat, and these two light draught vessels promise to inaugurate a new feature in the construction of naval vessels for river service along our coast, and on the lakes. These vessels have WRIGHT's segmental engines, which were described at length a few weeks since in our columns. The *Spyrea* will be put in commission in a few weeks.

Charleston.

PREPARATION FOR SHERMAN.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday, contains the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND AND THIRD
SUB DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—*First*—On no account will non-combatants be allowed to enter the city of Charleston, except in passing through to the more interior portions of the State, after the promulgation of this order.

Second—All slaves whose owners are now living beyond the limits of Charleston, except one slave to take charge of real estate, which such owners have left unprotected, will be at once removed from the city. If in fifteen days after the issue of this order, any such are still found in the city, they will be at once arrested and sent out of the city to seek their owners. By command of

Major-Gen. RANSOM.

WM. F. NANCE, Assistant Adjt. General.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. D. DRAKE, of Missouri, a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, was a guest at the Union League clubroom last evening, and being called upon made a brief, but eloquent and forcible address upon political affairs in Missouri.

PARDON OF THE ITALIAN CANCEMI.—Gov. SEYMOUR has signalized his retirement from office by pardoning the Italian barber, CANCEMI, who was convicted of the murder of policeman ANDERSON and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for life. CANCEMI arrived in this city on Friday last. The circumstances connected with this murder created intense excitement at the time, and, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the prisoner's counsel to procure his liberty, he received the sentence above stated. CANCEMI was caught in the act of robbing the shoe-store of Mr. S. SAMMIS, corner of Grand and Centre streets, and pursued by officer Anderson. During the pursuit CANCEMI raised a pistol and fired at the officer, the charge taking effect and producing injuries which soon resulted in death. The murderer was then followed by a number of persons who witnessed the shooting, and secured in a building in Leonard-street. An indictment against the accused was promptly found, and he was arraigned for trial. The case was subsequently carried to the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered, which resulted in a sentence for life.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official dispatches received here from Mexico state that President JUAREZ entered the City of Chihuahua on the 12th of October last, having met with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of that city, as well as from the inhabitants of other towns in that State. The Mexican President had intended to establish his residence in the City of Durango, after that city was occupied by the National forces. But the French having obtained a victory at Estanzuela on the 10th, the Mexican army had to withdraw to Chihuahua. President JUAREZ is there, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more efficiently the war against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this city in the most hopeful manner.

The general impression in Mexico appears to be that MAXIMILIAN's rule has so many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months, even in case the Mexican patriots should be hereafter as unfortunate as hitherto. MAXIMILIAN has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went to Mexico, and has exiled two of its principal leaders. He wishes to conciliate the Liberals, but in that he will certainly fail, and he will remain without any hold on the Mexican people. His principle trouble is, just now, his want of money, and of credit to borrow any.

MORE APPOINTMENTS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments of officers have been announced in HANCOCK's new Veteran Corps: Colonels—Oliver Wood, B. A. F. Greer and Oscar Halmborg. Majors—Lewis R. Stegman and Samuel D. Hopper. Captains—Walter S. Payne, Milton Mills, A. P. Butler, M. M. Hayden, M. M. Hayden, C. Edward Davis, E. S. Sherman and James F. Melvine, Jr. First Lieutenants—Martin R. Connolly, J. M. Waterman, W. F. Still, J. W. Lord, S. F. Dubois, D. Inviss, H. A. Maxwell, Paul Hartley, Herman Foerster and Daniel H. Winfield. Second Lieutenants—Joseph J. Howard, Charles G. Gordon, R. F. Wolfkill and V. M. Jones. None of the above appointments are from Massachusetts.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

There is no truth in the statement that the Committee of Ways and Means are maturing a financial programme for the Secretary of the Treasury. The sub-committee, composed of Messrs. HOOPER, MORRILL and PENDLETON, are engaged in arranging and maturing the Tax Bill, in accordance with the views of the Secretary of the Treasvry and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In regard to the further issue of greenbacks, neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Finance Committee have for a moment even considered the subject of further inflation of the currency. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon his plans upon this subject, they will be communicated to the committees of the Senate and House.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

It is understood that the President will at an early day call the attention of Congress again to the important subject of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. It is probable that in the event of speedy action not being taken, the President will indicate that he will call an extra session of Congress to pass this important measure at as early a period as it can be done Constitutionally.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore SMITH has been relieved from command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and has received three months leave of absence.

Capt. THEO. P. GREENE has been ordered to the command of the *Richmond*, in the West Gulf Squadron, vice Capt. JENKINS, ordered home.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The new pirate *Shenandoah* is commanded by Lieut. WADDALL, formerly of the United States Navy, whose family has been residing for some time at Annapolis, enjoying the protection of our Government.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

NOTHING LATER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Navy Department has no later intelligence from Rear Admiral PORTER's fleet.

DEATH OF AN ATTACHE OF THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.

ALEXANDER GAW, Chancellor of the Prussian Legation, died here to-day.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Atrocious Weather—Movements Impossible—Desertion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

The weather lately has been most terrific, viewed in a military sense. The recent bright and glowing days have left us, and in their stead came heavy and driving snows, changing ultimately into rain. To those who have never witnessed a Virginia rain-storm, the deluge that has of late afflicted us would almost seem a recurrence of the floods of scripture. If any one out here had any idea of a move taking place soon, the recent storms have dispelled any thought of an onward movement.

The appearance of the low country hereabouts is one unbroken sheet of water. Even if our corduroys were not afloat they would prove inadequate to the support of heavy artillery or caissons. Gen. BOB LEE is safe in his starving stronghold for a brief space. But we are reversing the old problem of "in fine weather prepare for the storm." While it rains and snows, freezes and blows, we keep the active hand of preparation constantly busy. We are girding up our loins for the struggle, and the call-boy has warned "everybody for the last scene."

I have positively nothing to write about; and although in the spirit willing and of determination strong, I find myself unable to place anything of interest or importance that can be laid before my readers. Correspondents now-a-days, are of the glowing kind, nothing to write about, but a great deal of useless labor to perform in the vain search after news. How delightful, after a long a tedious ride through the wilderness of camps, amidst a dreary waste of waters and of mud, to find yourself safe at last at home in your little hut, all splashed with mud and hungry as a hunter, and blessed with the consciousness that your labor has been in vain, and no letter for the TIMES the result.

The rain and the wet, and the mud, and the utter discomfort of our picket-lines, has kept those usually pugnacious gentry very quiet. No reverberating vollies disturb the monotonous splash of never-ceasing rain-drops, and scarcely any cannon send their dull sounds through the storm-laden and moist atmosphere. We keep within our shelters and pile on more wood, never caring for the people up North, who so eagerly cry for stirring news. If you want us to move, please come down and tell us how to move. as you cannot do that pray wait in patience and we will move when it is possible and practicable.

Two rebel deserters came into our lines recently, one of whom formerly belonged to the rebel Signal Corps and the other to Gen. LEE's Provost-Guard. These men had a very hazardous and trying escape. They completely flanked both armies, and made a wide detour, coming in on our rear, and crossing the Nottoway River twice. With a great deal of difficulty, and after great hardships, they succeeded in at last reaching our lines in safety. For six days they had nothing to eat except persimmons, and were compelled to travel almost constantly through dense woods. This journey seems almost marvelous. These men declare themselves tired of the war and the Confederacy, or "*Cornfederacy*," as our boys call it. Strange to say, one of these deserters is a Philadelphian and the other a New-Yorker.

I find myself compelled to use the old phrase: "Everything is quiet along our lines."

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. CAROZZI ZUCCHI took her benefit here last evening. BELLINI's opera of "Norma"—always a favorite with our public, was revived for the occasion. The distribution was extremely good, and the performance excited the enthusiasm of the audience. Mme. CAROZZI's dramatic abilities are displayed to great advantage in the role of the Druidess. The many declamatory passages of the part were rendered with an intensity that could hardly be excelled. The opening recitative has rarely been given with such power of voice and authority of style. We were not so well pleased with the *Casta Diva*, but the subsequent quick movement was excellent. Signor MASSIMILIANI is certainly one of the best *Pollio's* we have ever had here. Of Mlle. MORENSI as *Adalgisa*, and Signor SUSINI as *Oroveso*, it is unnecessary to speak. They have sung the parts previously, and were in ordinary voice last night. The opera, as we have before remarked, was received with great favor, and had the weather been fine, the house would undoubtedly have been crowded. We are glad to hear that "Norma" will be repeated on Friday next. Our readers must not forgot that Miss KELLOGG takes her first benefit here to-night, playing *Zerlina* in the opera of "Fra Diavolo." The lady is a deserved favorite with the public, to whom she has often lent her gratuitous services. As a compliment to the best artist America has yet produced, we trust the house will be filled to its greatest capacity.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—During the holiday season the new spectacular drama entitled "The Ring of Fate; or, Fire, Air, Earth and Water," will be given *three* times daily at this establishment, viz., at 1:30, 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. There will be a morning performance also, of a different drama.

Our National Revenue—Taxes on Real and Personal Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no doubt that our revenue laws are very defective, and need much revision. We had happily been without experience in such legislation; no wonder that our rulers and people generally found themselves very much at sea. The interpretations of the laws are often more censurable than the laws themselves. Your correspondent, R. M. S., is not, however, likely to mend the matter. If he brushes up his history, he will see that taxes on sales derive their parentage from the "remote or middle" ages, and have been among the most oppressive grievances of the most oppressive periods.

But it is not my intention to go into this branch of the subject, as the absurdity of a tax on sales has been so fully shown that I understand it is now abandoned by its original projectors. I wish merely to speak of R. M. S.'s proposition to lay a half per cent. real and personal estate tax. He introduces this with the truism that "Government affords protection to property as well as to person," which he expands into a whole paragraph of platitude, as if no one had ever thought before of raising revenue from these sources. Why, Sir, *nearly every dollar of productive real and personal estate is already taxed*—and heavily—by the income tax; and many articles of non-productive personal property come under the assessed taxes. If it is thought right that they should *all* pay, let the assessed taxes be repealed, and every man required to render an account of his non-productive personals, as he now does of his income. Thus furniture, jewelry, books, paintings and horses may be reached.

As for the non-productive real estate, nine-tenths of it in city or country is unable to bear any additional burden. Even much of the so-called productive real estate only just pays expenses, and would be worthless to its owners but for the hope of future improvement.

To hear R. M. S. talk, one would think the manufacturing interest was the only one in the country. *Does he forget how immensely and extravagantly it is favored by the present tariff?* It is neither honest nor patriotic for manufacturers to seek to throw all the expenses of the war on the consumer, who, begging R. M. S.'s pardon, is *not* bound to pay it all.

CARL BENSON.

Bridgeport City Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

At the town election, to-day, the Union ticket was elected by an average majority of one hundred and fifty-three.

S.

An old farmer in Indiana discovered last week that his whole farm was underrun with petroleum. The very next day his daughter, who had been engaged to a young mechanic in that neighborhood, dismissed her lover with the laconic remark that "Father had struck ile, and she couldn't marry a carpenter." But the people in the new petroleum districts have struck something else of as much importance to them as the "ile" itself. They find that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a complete protection against all the effects of the cold, damp and fatigue encountered in obtaining it, and that health, which is better than wealth, is secured by its use. Sold everywhere. New-York, No. 59 Cedar st.

Th Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.
E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.
Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Happy New-Year, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, presents for the holidays, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Economical Housekeepers Use
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.
Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Elegant Visiting Cards, Note Paper for NEW-YEARS.—EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—WELSH.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, at South Bergen, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., JAMES BROOKS, of Newark, and ELIZA ALSENA, daughter of the late Henry R. Welsh, of South Bergen, N. J.

CLAWSON—FROST.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, CHARLES A. CLAWSON and Miss MARY E. FROST, daughter of the late Miles Frost, all of this city.

DAYTON—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Mr. EDWARD H. DAYTON and Miss G. GERTRUDE WHITE, both of this city. No cards.

HUFFNAGLE—SNODGRASS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Alfred Nevin, Mr. GEORGE W. HUFFNAGLE, of Philadelphia, and Miss ELIZABETH K. SNODGRASS, daughter of Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, of New-York.

KELSEY—DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev. David Moore, Jr., HENRY KELSEY, of St. Louis, Mo., and ELLEN M. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Leavenworth, Kan., St. Louis, Mo., and Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

TOWNER—RITTER.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, WM. A. TOWNER and AGNES, eldest daughter of Washington Ritter, Esq.

DIED.

AUBERY.—On Monday morning, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. ANNABELLA, wife of Harvey F. Aubery, aged 57 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Duane M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

BENEDICT.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, LEWIS, son of Edmund A. and Lucie P. Benedict, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn. Funeral services at No. 61 9th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

BLEDSOE.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 24, TARQUIN CHARLES BLEDSOE, a printer, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 23 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

BENNETT.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 25, BETSEY, wife of O. M. Bennett, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from Christ Church, Westport, Conn.

COBANKS.—On Monday, Dec. 26, GEORGE SOUTHWILL, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary E. Cobanks, aged 7 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from No. 247 East 9th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CROWL.—At No. 38 Beach-st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 25, of diphtheria, WM. D. CROWL, in the 21st year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

His remains were taken to Salem, Washington County, N. Y., for interment.

FANNING.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, SOLOMON FANNING, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Charles Fanning, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, MARGARET, only child of the late Capt. V. Freeman, of Brewster, Mass.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her stepfather, Mr. J. Kedey, No. 202 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

HULSKAMPER.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM HULSKAMPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

JAFFRAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, at his residence, Betchworth, in Surrey, England, ARTHUR WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, Esq., youngest son of John R. Jaffray, Esq., of London.

MITCHELL.—On Monday, Dec. 26, ALFRED MITCHELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 26 West 54th st., at 1 o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, GIDEON D. C. MARSH, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st.

NOYES.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

PUNNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, MAGGIE W., daughter of John and Sarah Punnett, aged 11 years.

Funeral service at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 29th inst., at No. 25 East 36th-st.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Edward Richardson, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 518 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, CAROLINE HAGNER, wife of Daniel Smith, and daughter of the late Henry J. Hagner, aged 36 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—On Monday, Dec. 19, at Madison, Wis., REUBEN SPENCER, Esq., (father of Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D.,) in the 91st year of his age.

WAYRE.—On Monday, Dec. 26, ANNA MARIA, youngest child of George W. and Maria F. D. Wayre, aged 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her parents, St. Paul's-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ADELAIDE J., wife of John Williamson, of consumption, aged 29 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 283 9th-av.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters	$50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces	70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, and	25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 44 pieces	10 50
TEA SETS, 44 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces	9 00
TEA SETS, WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 44 pieces	5 50
WHITE CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)	2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to	1 50

(each,) being about one-half cost of importation.
In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to underwrite Policies early in January.
The Company's specialty is THE INSURANCE OF INVALIDS AT MODERATE RATES.
All Life Insurance Agents doing business in this city are requested to present such applicants as may have been rejected by other companies, to Dr. E. W. LAMBERT, No. 92 Broadway, for examination without delay.
All policies will be made payable NOT LATER THAN THE AGE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, OR DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE PERSONS INSURED.
JOHN WADSWORTH, President.

HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,
500 BROADWAY,
nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within wo blocks of the store.

A NEW VOLUME BY AN AMERICAN POET.
REAL AND IDEAL.
By JOHN W. MONTCLAIR.
HURD & HOUGHTON, and F. W. CHRISTERN, N. Y.
A daintily printed collection. The verses show a graceful pen and a skillful mastery of the translator's art.—*New-York Evening Post.*
A series of short poems that have been warmly commended by a number of literary lights. Such as we have read are well conceived and exceedingly musical. Can anything fall more sweetly on the attuned ear than the exquisitely written composition, "Bells by Night."—*New-York Dispatch.*

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'.
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
RETICULES
and
WORK-BOXES,
CHEAP.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway,
New-York.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.
A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Range or Stove that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY WINES.
Fine and medium grades Sherries, Ports, Champagnes, Bourbon, Cordials, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Cigars, etc.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL DAY AND night double glasses, for the sea, field, opera and theatre. Just the article for presentation.
SEMMONS, Optician.
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

NO PLACE LIKE MENDUM'S NO. 75 Chambers-st., one door from Broadway, to select your Wines, Fruits, Cordials, &c., for the Holidays.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Just Published.
UNIFORM WITH "MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD."
WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD,
by the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," &c.
1 vol. 12mo. On tinted paper price $2; or in beveled boards and red edges, $2 25; in half calf, $3 50.
"In 'Wet Days at Edgewood' we are introduced into the library of a cultivated farmer, and, whether scholars or not, we are made to commune with old authors, whose genius has woven the scenes of the farm-fields into song, with a pleasure to which, perhaps, we were never before alive."—*Norwich Morning Bulletin.*
"Its nine 'days' are filled with delicate thoughts, pleasant extracts, happy conceits, and a thousand dainty bits of old-time lore. In fact, Mr. M. is rapidly giving to the name of 'Edgewood' that half-familiar, half-reminiscent sound which clings to the names of Sunnyside and Abbotsford."—*Syracuse Journal.*
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publisher.
SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and bad, the high and the low. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. For the year $2. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

STANDARD BOOKS
IN
RICH BINDINGS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
PUBLISHED BY
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 BROADWAY.
JOMINI'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON. Translated by Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, LL. D. 4 vols., 8vo, with an Atlas of 60 Maps and Plans. Half calf, or half morocco, $35 00; half Russia, $37 50.
JOMINI'S GRAND MILITARY OPERATIONS; Or, A CRITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WARS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT. Translated by Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A. 2 vols., 8vo, with an Atlas of 43 Maps and Plans. Half calf, or half morocco, $20 00; half Russia, $21 00.
BOYNTON'S HISTORY OF WEST POINT, with 36 Maps and Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Half calf, or half morocco, $7 50; full morocco, $10.
BARRE DUPARCQ'S ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY. Translated and edited by Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, 1 vol., 8vo. Half calf, $6 50; full morocco, $10.
ROEMER'S CAVALRY: ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT AND USES IN WAR. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Half calf, $7 50; full morocco, $10.
HAUPT'S MILITARY BRIDGES. Illustrated by Sixty-nine Lithographic Engravings. 1 vol., 8vo. Half Russia, $8 50.
HOLLEY'S ORDNANCE AND ARMOR. With 493 Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo, 950 pages. Half Russia, $12 50.
SCOTT'S MILITARY DICTIONARY. 1 vol., 8vo, fully illustrated. Half calf, $7 50; half Russia, $8; full morocco, $10.
GIBBON'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Half calf, $7 50; full morocco, $10.
Together with a general assortment of Books suitable for the season.

THE GALA NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
which inaugurates the New Year, is the first issue in the superb typographical dress which has been adopted as the distinguishing external feature of the paper for 1865. The new heading is decidedly the handsomest specimen of ornamental letter-engraving that has ever graced an American periodical. Especial attention is invited to the humorous brochure entitled
KISSING CONSIDERED,
by that embodiment of the spirit of
ROLLICKING AMERICAN HUMOR,
who has recently burst upon the literary horizon, under the nôm de plume of
JOSH BILLINGS.
The whole number, from first to last, is a constellation of literary gems, and will be followed up throughout the year in the same spirit. Every variety of talent, and each variety of the highest order, will contribute to the columns of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, and it is confidently believed that it will have no equal of its class either in the Old World or the New.
PRICE, ONLY SIX CENTS.

MILMAN'S JEWS.
RIVERSIDE EDITION.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now ready,
THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIOD DOWN TO MODERN TIMES.
By HENRY HART MILMAN, D. D.,
Dean of St. Paul's.
In three volumes, crown octavo,
Reprinted from the newly revised and corrected London Edition.
Elegantly printed on laid tinted paper in the best style of the Riverside Press.
Price $6 75.
For sale by all booksellers.

TWO BOOKS OF CURIOUS INTEREST.
I.
FIFTY-SIX AMERICAN NOBLEMEN. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Fac Similes of Autographs, Letters and Views of Their Residences.
Large 4to, $10.
II.
AMERICAN LITERARY AND HISTORICAL CURIOSITIES, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.
Large 4to, $10.
HURD & HOUGHTON, (for G. P. Putnam,)
No. 441 Broadway.

THE DEATH AND BURIAL
OF
POOR COCK ROBIN,
DESIGNS BY H. L. STEPHENS.
1 vol., Quarto, $1 25.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers,
No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

NOVELS.
Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S new novel is for sale this morning at every bookstore. It is the most powerful, fascinating and enchanting novel that has been published, and is destined to create a great sensation. Price $1 50.
THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTRY,
by the author of "Margaret and Her Bridemaids," is immensely popular. LORING, Publisher.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
10,000 photographic albums, almost given away.
50,000 children's books, illustrated, make us an offer.
10,000 standard authors, half calf, at half price.
20,000 scientific works, very, very cheap.
100 family Bibles, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 books—history, biography, &c., at your price.
50,000 prayer-books, pictures, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau, next below Beekman.

ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
TO HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND COLLECTORS OF LITERARY CURIOSITIES.
The Hon. Gerritt Smith, having generously given the original Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated Sept. 1862, to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, they offer it for sale as a document of unsurpassed public and historical interest. The lowest bid that will be considered, must reach $1,000. Considering that the President's second proclamation of Jan. 1863 sold at Chicago for $3,000, we cannot doubt that the more valuable document we now offer for sale, will sooner or later command a price as good, if not better.
Apply to the General Secretary, at the rooms of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, in person, or by letter.
By order of the Commission.
J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE FOR PRESENTS.
SPOONS and FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, FRUIT-KNIVES, BUTTER, PIE and FISH KNIVES, SOUP, GRAVY and SUGAR LADLES, SALT-CELLARS, SUGAR-SPOONS, CARD-BASKETS, CAKE-BASKETS, CASTERS, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—Eye-glasses, lorgnets, &c., suitable for holiday presents. SEMMONS, Optician.
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, Chambers-st., next door to Broadway. Prices range from $3 to $8. Choice and medium grade Champagnes from $25 to $50 per basket. Sherry, Port and Cordials cheap and good. G. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 75 Chambers-st.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON.
DR. VONEISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffix icon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nervous nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 26, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.
LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.
I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.
JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.
I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.
CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.
I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.
LAWRENCE GRENNA.
Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}
Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.
THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES H. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1687, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 40, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL.........$150,000.
SURPLUS......... 41,000.
NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.
J. C. WINANS, Sec.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, TOgether with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS E. HALL, No. 41 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer. Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF his Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1863.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, payable in the city of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that city.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE PRESIDENTS OF ALL THE GOLD and Silver Mining Companies in this city are requested to meet at the office of the Day & Bushnell Mining Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, third floor, Room No. 24, at 1 o'clock TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) where there will be presented matters of great importance for their consideration.
A. MINER.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FOR SALE—$300,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANapolis Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent. Bond, 40 years to run, by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE Freeport Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of California, will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn
OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia, And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

PETROLEUM.
TIONESTA
OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

This company owns in fee simple nearly 8,000 acres of land upon the Tionesta Creek, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, situated in the oil belt running from Tidioute to Oil Creek. The saw-mills of this company are capable of manufacturing five millions feet of lumber per annum. The amount of timber is estimated at
80 millions feet pine,
40 millions feet hemlock,
6 millions feet oak,
2 millions feet yellow pine and chestnut.

There are about NINE MILES OF OIL TERRITORY on the different streams of this property, in which the company are now sinking three wells, and it is their intention to develop the lands as fast as possible. In 1860, 150 acres, (originally a part of this tract,) on which two wells were bored to the depth of 175 and 200 feet respectively, each well produced oil of a very superior quality, and was burned in lamps without refining.

A superior vein of the well-known KIDNEY IRON ORE, (which has been tested and found to yield 55 per cent. of iron,) together with the various VEINS OF BITUMINOUS COAL, run through this tract, ranging from eighteen inches to six feet in thickness.

The Agents of this Company,
HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, offer for sale a part of these lands, embracing a portion of the best oil territory, also a limited number of shares of stock. Maps can be had at their office.

They also offer for sale valuable tracts of land in all the oil-producing territories, (now in the hands of original owners,) embracing the oil region of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New-York and Ohio, in parcels of from one to ten thousand acres.

H. A. & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PETROLEUM INTERESTS, and are prepared to give information in all matters therewith connected, having direct and constant communication with the oil regions. Their extensive acquaintance with capitalists of this and other large cities, makes their office desirable for parties wishing to form companies without delay.

Railroad and other Securities bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.

All payable to blank, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. SOWLES, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the Special subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 6 Cedar-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 69 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864.
EUGENE KELLY & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD.
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer-agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend........................One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend........................One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Fifth Dividend.................................Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Second Dividend.................................One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
First Dividend.................................One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 14th day of December, 1864, the foregoing report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was

Voted, That a dividend of $6 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 17th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 28th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York,
Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.

By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.

By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, Dec. 27, to Jan. 6.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS,

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annnual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

JANUARY DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January next.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 2, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 3 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Pesident.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—ON WORTH-ST. A FINE, WELL-located lot, 25x80 feet, near Broadway.
Also, a fine corner lot on Worth-st. 20x60 feet.
Also, a fine lot on Thomas-st., 50x100 feet.
Also, a fine site on White-st., extra depth.
Business property for sale and to let. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a handsome four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, full front and depth, in good order, with immediate possession; price $28,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, three-story brick, central, well lighted and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.
LOFTS ON BROADWAY TO LET.
LOFTS ON CANAL-ST. TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT ON WALKER-ST. TO LET.
WHOLE BUILDING ON DEY-ST. TO LEASE.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT TO PRIVATE FAMILY, OR SELL, IN BROOKLYN—Genteel frame cottage house, No. 176 Sands-st., near Gold-st., with gas, bath, &c.; rent $45 monthly. Apply in New-York at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, about 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.—We are prepared, by increased facilities in our business, to pay particular attention to the letting and leasing of stores and business property.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A STRICTLY private family, where musical instruction, vocal or piano, can be given as part (compensation for board. Unexceptionable reference given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter 3 years' old, with servant, in a private family, in a pleasant neighborhood, where there are few or no boarders; location below 34th st., and above 4th; references required. Address N. V. WOOD, Station D.

WANTED—ROOM WITH BOARD, BY TWO young gentlemen, in a strictly private family, on the east side of the city, and below 14th st.; private table preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. R. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A couple of rooms with good board in a quiet genteel house, not far from the Fifth-av., where no other boarders are taken; best reference given and required. Address with full particulars, Box No. 5,199 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family—where there are no other boarders preferred—in the vicinity of Lamartine-place. Address No. 17 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY OF THREE adults, residing at No. 73 Bedford-st., New-York, have two rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for a gentleman, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Terms, $20 per week.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS EVENING, (Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864,) at 8 o'clock. All Standing Committees are requested to attend and present their final reports.
JOHN P. CUMMING, President.
G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF THE HIG
EST CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS,

COMPRISING TWO WELL-KNOWN GALLE
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auctio
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at
o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galle
No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's,
special sale of the highest class oil-paintings, com
the entire galleries of two well-known gentleme
noisseurs in this city and Philadelphia, and emb
examples of most eminent and favorite Europea
American artists, principally painted to order fo
present owners. In this collection will be found the ge
uine works of

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.
Rosa Bonheur,
Adion,
Van Thoren,
Mercier,
Kruseum,
Laurent de Beuel,
A. Serrum,
Papperitz,
Lanfant de Metz,
Jacobson,
Coignard,
C. F. Lessing,
Carl Bubner,
E. Von Haven,
Hasenclever,
Culverhouse,
Benassai,
W. Gentz,
Martini,
H. Hilgers,
A. Flamnie,
Wm. Brown,
Esche,
Hoguet,
C. I. Gries,
Gerice Schmidt,
F. H. Nikol,
D. Unker,
Englehardt,
C. E. Bottcher,
Gennyheim,
G. Thams,
And others of celebrity.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

One of the finest and best of the late THOS. COLE'S works, well known to art circles, being the "HOME I THE WOODS," mentioned in Cole's Life, page 3 of canvas 6x44, one of his latest and best pictures, valu at $6,000; also,
E. E. Church,
Gilbert Stuart,
A. R. Durand,
G. L. Brown,
G. C. Lamodin,
T. P. Rossister,
W. J. Hays,
Thos. Ranney,
Wm. Hart,
F. O. C. Darley,
Blondell,
A. D. Shatsuck,
Paul Webber,
E. W. Perry
W. T. Richard
Geo. Inness,
A. F. Tait,
J. M. Pierce,
Carl Brand
P. Morah,
And other favorite American artists, all of which will b sold at auction without reserve, as above.

Also, a superb bronze statute of "ATLANTA AN THE GOLDEN APPLES," by the celebrated "Pradie of Paris—full life-size and one of the very finest work art in bronze in this country.

Particular attention is called to the above sale, as e bracing paintings of the highest order.

They will be ready for exhibition (FREE) on and a Wednesday, 21st inst., until evening of sale, with cata logue.

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE
OF THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY
will take place on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 7½ P. M.

The collection is the finest yet offered by the socie and embraces works by the following members:
Barrow,
Benson,
Beard,
Blauvelt,
Boughton,
Brevoort,
Brown,
Bristol,
Carlin,
Carmienche,
Carter,
Casilear,
Colman,
Colyer,
Cropsey,
De Haas,
Dana,
Falconer,
Fish,
Gifford,
Guy,
Greatorex,
Griswold,
Hennessy,
Hicks,
Homer,
Hubbard,
Huntington,
Johnson, D.,
Johnson, E.,
Jones,
Kensett,
Lang,
Leutze,
Mignot,
Morgan,
Mutter,
Parsons,
Richards,
Rossiter,
Sontagg,
Staigg,
Suydam,
Warren,
Whittredge,
Williamson,
Weir,
Yewell.

The paintings and marbles are on exhibition and remain for inspection until the sale at the galleri 625 BROADWAY, where catalogues may be had, Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-third Regula Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of th Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they wi offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRES MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during the month of Janua next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be so to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatev being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofo and will be fully made known at time and place of sal
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.
SECOND SALE OF THE STOCK OF
T. B. BYNNER.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURS DAY, 28th and 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant assortment of fine gold and silver American, English and Swis watches, diamond, ruby, emerald, opal and other fin rings and pins, fine gold chains and chatelaines, cora onyx and pearl sets, seal rings, scarf pins, fine sets, &c. Every lot in this sale, as in the last, will be so without any reservation whatever.

No plated goods of any description will be offered.

All goods guaranteed as represented, either 14, 16 o 18 carat. The attention of the trade as well as privat buyers is requested.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of fine gold an silver watches, vest and guard chains, diamond pin earrings and bracelets, fine Paris sets, and a general a sortment of fine goods, in lots to suit. Sale absolute, fo cash.

SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 49 Broadway.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY—Being a very choice and selec collection of Books, chiefly fine editions and in elega binding, and embracing many books seldom seen in th auction-room. Among them may be found Audubon' Birds of America, folio edition, half Russia; Audubon' Quadrupeds of America, original, folio edition, half Ru sia; Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, full morocco, 8 vols. Pickering's Milton, 8 vols., boards, uncut; Hogarth' Works, the large original edition; Finden's Royal Ga lery, folio; Knight's Pictorial England, 8 vols.; Clarendon's Rebellion and Life, 12 vols., 4to, half Russia Clark's Travels, 13 vols., full calf; Penny Cyclopædi 30 vols., complete; Musée Français, 3 vols., folio, ful Turkey, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock.
HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Special sale of Books, mostly suitable for Gift Books Standard and illustrated Books in fine bindings; Annuals for 1865; Parlor Scrap Books, elegantly bound; Family Bibles; Harper's Pictorial do.; a large assortment of the best Juvenile Books in sets; Photograph Albums in great variety, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB ORIGINA MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, COLLECTED I EUROPE BY A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR O THIS CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, AN BUT RECENTLY RECEIVED.—MINER & SOMER VILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fin collection of original modern oil-paintings of the French Belgian and Dutch schools, embracing some of the mos artistic works of the following eminent artists, viz.:
Eugene Verbockhoven,
Charles Leickert,
B. C. & M. A. Koek-Koek,
I. Carolus,
Robbé,
Carrabain,
Groeneveldt,
H. Savry,
Van Severdonck,
Hunin,
Zacherie Notterman,
C. Springer,
Mari Tankat,
Serrure,
Vanderwarden,
Hondius,
Kruseman,
Girard,
Boulanger,
G. Koller, and others.

The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and we would particularly call the attention of the lovers o rt to this choice and valuable collection.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at our sales room, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Continuation sale from Friday, Dec. 23, comprising very old wines, brandies, rums, gin, &c., from the privat stock of a gentleman nearly all of which were selecte eighteen years since, and included many small, choic lots of very rare quality, viz.: Some very fine lines o Sherries; Port, very delicate, part full, rich flavor; ver old Madeira, long time bottled, viz.: Dudley, 1808; Mellick & Benger Shaw's do.; very choice old Port wine imported in glass; very fine old pale and dark Londo brandies, &c.

Also, a fine stock of wines, brandies, &c., belonging t an importing house declining business. No other wine admitted.

Immediately after the sale of wines, &c., we shall offe for sale, without reserve, a large stock of Havana an Domestic cigars, Turkish tobacco, in drums, as originall imported.

Also, about 7,300 imported Havana cigars, of the fines quality, belonging to the stock of a private gentleman, and costing, at the present time, over $450 per M to import. Samples the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO FACTORY AT AUCTION—TO close an unsettled interest. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 11 Broadway, the six lots of land, with the four-story brick tobacco factory and other buildings thereon, situate o the southeast corner of Pearl and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. The buildings are in good order and well adapte for business. The six lots together are 150 feet front o Pearl-st., by 90 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, at the same time and place, the fixtures contained in said factory, consisting of hydraulic presses, steam-boiler, engine, &c., all being in modern style and good order. The above sale offers a rare chance to those wishing to engage in the manufacture of tobacco, in the mos approved styles. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., three rosewood and one mahogany piano, viz.: Rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Grovesteen & Co., of New-York, round corners carved legs, and all modern improvements.

Rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Lindstedt, of New-York, round corners, carved legs, and all modern improvements, of superior tone and finish.

Rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Chickering & Mackay's, of Boston. Mahogany 6-octave piano, made by A. Eggelso, of New-York.

The above are now ready for examination.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
Malaga Raisins—2,000 packages.
Citron—20 cases.
Walnuts—50 bags.
Ginger—200 cases Canton preserved ginger.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE association existing in the City of New-York, know as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135

Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis......Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY	Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau......$45

Passage money to Havana......$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship CEO. CROMWELL, E. K. VAIL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4......NORTH STAR......SLOCUM.

(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

Jan. 13......COSTA RICA......TINKLEPAUGH.

(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

Jan. 23......OCEAN QUEEN......SEABURY.

(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.

The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

NOTICE.—The SAXON will be detained until 3 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 29.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, —— STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use; one pair of browns aged; brisk drivers; pony built, 15½ hands high; one pair of sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st, via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

THE EXHAUSTED RESTORED TO PRISTINE vigor and all impurities removed by Dr. H. A. BARROW'S infallible remedies, No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage-place, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METals; white rags 11 cents; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound. Books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY, NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS,

No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Parties desirous of selecting superior instruments for their holiday gifts, and at the same time, wishing to save from $100 to $150 on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed by giving us a call before making their selections.

DECKER BROTHERS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES, of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers." WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre; finished back and front with heavy mouldings; pearl keys, pearl nameboard and key-slip; best city makers; will be sold at a bargain. Second-hand pianos, $100, $75, $50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

858 BROADWAY. 858

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,

NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,

FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.

DESIRABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

858 BROADWAY. 858

N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.

The best place to buy GOLD PENS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, IS AT NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE, where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.

Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A magnificent stock of PIANO AND TABLE COVERS Closing out at low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Importers of watches, No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

VALENTINES.

I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing B. W. HITCHCOCK, Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers, etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.—ANNIVERSARY CONCERT BY THE children of the Greene-st. M. E. Sunday-school, in the church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 30 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND EXHIBITION of the 16th-st. Baptist Sabbath School will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock; no postponement.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOT ACTED THIS SEASON.

The very popular play by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice" and "Trial of Love,"

THE WIFE'S SECRET,

with beautiful scenery, by Isherwood.

SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS, ELEGANT COSTUMES AND A VERY FINE CAST.

Sir Walter Arnyot	Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed	Mr. John Gilbert
Lancelot, (a Page)	Miss Fanny Morant
Lord Arden	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Capt. Brouillard	Mr. Young
Major Harrington	Mr. Pope
James	Mr. Williamson
Robert	Mr. Ward
Lady Arnyot....(first time)	Miss Madeline Henriques
Maud	Miss Jane Burke

FRIDAY—(First time this season,) Garritt & Colman's comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY—Not acted here this season, the favorite dramas, THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain

CLOSED

UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,

when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lovell's

BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF THE WIFE'S SECRET

which has been for some time in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY

A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

First time of the excessively-absurd and atrociously-funny, ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, adapted by Mr. John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed

THE LIVE INDIAN.

Tom Brown,
Miss Cerulea Crinoline,
Kin-ne-no-ne-au, the Live Indian. } Mr. John E. Owens.

OWENS IN A TERRIBLE WAR-DANCE.

NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY MAEDER.

LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE,

which, notwithstanding its famous success, must give place to another of Mr. Owens' great characterizations.

In rehearsal, "Paul Pry" and "Comedy of Errors."

The performance will commence with "Solon Shingle."

GRAND CONCERT,

Under the direction of Dr. BERGE, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, THIS EVENING. Tickets 50 cents.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 16th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—THE annual exhibition of the Sunday School of the 37th-st. M. E. Church will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses, Recitations, Dialogues, Singing and other interesting exercises. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSEUM—OPEN AND FREE DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, make examinations, and give full written charts of character, at No. 389 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,

RING OF FATE;

OR

FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,

in THREE PARTS and FOUR ELEMENTS, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NEW AND COSTLY WARDROBE, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, and NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½ and 3, and EVENING at 7½. Mrs J. J. Pryor, Franc, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver. Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.

MORNING AT 11.

A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA, GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.

O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,

in their customs, war dances, &c.

Miss JENNIE STONE, the Scottish Queen, 18 years old, and only 24 inches high.

W. B. HARRISON......in......COMIC SONGS

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,

in full operation.

Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

To accommodate the great crowds anxious to see the new Gorgeous Spectacle, an

EXTRA PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN THIS AFTERNOON at 1½ O'CLOCK.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.

Sixteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, AND ON SATURDAY AT 2½.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW GRAND AND UNEQUALED CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;

Produced on a scale of UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR, with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire MAMMOTH COMPANY, AND THE SERVICES OF ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

THE GREATEST FEAT EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE HIPPODRAMATIC WORLD.

THE WONDROUS PERFORMANCES OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.

IN ADDITION TO

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday.

WINTER GARDEN.

CHRISTMAS EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE, THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

BOOTH'S HAMLET, EVERY NIGHT,

with its SPLENDID CAST and SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION WITH PLEASURE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS TO APPEAR AT THEIR NINTH CONCERT, DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE.)

SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CORRENO, MR. SCHRIENO, MASTERS BERNHARD AND RICHARD BRETTO. A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH TICKET PROCURED AT THE JEWELRY-STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS. 544 AND 233 BROADWAY.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADway, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO. 247 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital $100,000, paid in premiums. Insurance granted in all the States, and premiums not required to be paid until after the draft. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

PRISONERS OF WAR Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.

L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Collecting Office, No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held TO-DAY at the Astor House, at 12 o'clock M., to take action concerning the death of William Curtis Noyes, LL. D., their late President. A full attendance of the members of the Society is requested.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF John Knox Lodge No. 35, A. P. A., will please meet at their Lodge-rooms, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to Jackson Lodge No. 5. Personal attendance is requested.

JOHN LAIRD, Rec. Sec.

JOHN WISNER, W. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK.

THIS EVENING—FRA DIAVOLO.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, DEC. 28, at 8.

BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.

Fourth night of Auber's new version of FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first representations.

MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI,
DUBREUL, WEINLICH,
ERNESTINE, AURIOL.

Conductor......Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

On FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.

NORMA—NORMA—NORMA.

POSITIVELY NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY,

As the company leave early on Saturday for Boston, where they appear on Monday, Jan. 2.

Seats can now be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy, at Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager......Wm. Wheatley.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1864.

GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.

THREE SPLENDID PIECES.

MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS IN NINE CHARACTERS,

Supported by the entire company.

The entertainment will commence with the drama entitled

ALL HALLOW'S EVE.

RODY O'CONNOR, with song and chorus, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

KITTY KILLEEN Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

After which, the Protean farce of

IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE,

in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will assume SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

Concluding with the laughable extravaganza of

THE HAPPY MAN.

PADDY MURPHY Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Will speedily be produced, an entirely new and original Irish drama, of peculiar construction, and written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the scenery, costumes, music and appointments

ALL NEW.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.

THE NEW PANTOMIME.

HELLER'S SURPASSINGLY WONDROUS NEW TRICKS, NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS

AND THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME OF HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS;

OR THE MAGIC CLOSET,

including the startling apparition of THE GHASTLY WALKING SKELETON and the surprising quasi-spiritual illusion of the ELFIN GUITARS TWANGING IN THE AIR.

TWO MATINEES IN HOLIDAY WEEK.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK!

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8¾ P. M., introducing ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.

This colossal institution now contains THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS to be found in any zoological exhibition in the world.

New arrivals of rare and curious species from every part of the world are constantly occuring, rendering this THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION for old and young, ever opened in America.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

COMMENCES AT 7½.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE HOLIDAYS will be presented the great local sensational drama, peculiarly appropriate to the present season, in its Christianizing appeal to Humanity and its exposure of the hardening effects of wealth, entitled

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,

in Five Tableaux and a Prologue.

The production of which, at this theatre, has achieved A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

Seats can be secured three days in advance.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC

Will be held in THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., DECEMBER 28, Eight o'clock P. M.

Soprano	Mrs. MIXSELL
Contralto	Miss NORTON
Tenor	Mr. J. FARLEY
Baritone	Mr. J. R. THOMAS

Organist and Conductor, Mr. MELVILLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

LA MARQUISE DE SENNETERRE.

Comedy, in three acts, by Melesville.

Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, Reopened Sept. 21, 1864. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, with military organization and special appliances to promote Health and Physical Culture, among which are military and other gymnastics, Shetland ponies, skating, etc. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, N. Y.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks, this week, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers, and practical book-keepers.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 38th-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN graduate to assist in one of the best New-England Boarding Schools; also a French gentleman for same school; personal interview required here. Wanted, also, several other teachers, both male and female, for first-class schools. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

TO TEACHERS—SCHOOL WANTED.—A clergyman, much experienced in teaching, wants a well established boarding-school; would prefer to rent, or would purchase at reasonable prices. Address (full particulars) FISKE, Litchfield, Hillsboro Co., New-Hampshire.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—WANTED, A graduate of West Point Academy to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach Mathematics in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 123 Times Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN THE DIFFERENT languages, viz: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Italian and Spanish, and in every other branch of tuition, given by Dr. G. GUERICHE; best of reference given. Apply at No. 107 East Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FEMALE ASSISTANT IN A BOYS' Grammar School, five miles from the city; one who plays the piano preferred; salary $400. Apply at J. D. TORREY'S, No. 12 Spruce-st., between 1 and 2 P. M. this day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Wendell Phillip's Views on the Question.

No State to be Re-admitted except on the Basis of Negro Suffrage.

The Pressure of Public Sentiment Invoked upon the President.

Gen. Banks' Policy in Louisiana Reviewed and Denounced.

Mr. Phillips addressed a large and intelligen audience last evening at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Reconstruction." He was introduced by a few brief remarks from Mr. W. P. Garrison, upon whom the kindly task devolved in consequence of the temporary illness of Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., who had been announced to perform that office. Mr. Phillips said:

ADDRESS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am to speak to you to-night on Reconstruction, which I deem, during the next six or eight months, the most momentous question which can occupy the attention of the American public. And, in coming here to speak upon it, allow me to say that it is from no undue anxiety or distrust of the National authorities, executive and legislative, in whose hands rests the problem; I have no distrust of their purpose. Four years ago I divided the North into three classes—one, the defeated minority, ready for anything which would embarrass its conqueror; secondly, a large section of the Republican party, then led by Mr. Seward, and ready for any sacrifice that would save the Union; and, thirdly, the last section of the Republican party—honest and earnest men, resolved to keep, in the office, the promises made in the canvass. The meaning of that canvass of 1860 was the exclusion of slavery from the territories. I think Abraham Lincoln, the head of that last section, so interpreted the canvass and meant to keep its promise, and did keep it to its utmost extent. [Applause.] If I were to divide the North to-day, I should divide it into the same sections—the defeated minority, ready for anything that would embarrass the Government; secondly, a much larger section proportionally existed in 1860 of the Republican party, recruited from the Bell-Everett and other Democratic sections, ready then as now for almost any sacrifice that would save the nation; and, thirdly, the honest and earnest men of the Republican ranks, meaning to keep, in office, the promises of the canvass. And at the head of that last section I should place to-day, and I did then, the name of our Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] If I thought—if I were certain—(no man, when so much is at hazard, has a right to risk anything)—if I were certain that the Chief Magistrate of the nation interpreted this canvass as I think it ought to be interpreted, and if I thought circumstances and his party would enable him to keep the promises of the canvass in their full significance, I should have nothing to say to you to-night; but there is where my distrust lodges; and I confess it is not lessened by the imperious anxiety of the President to force upon us the sham State of Louisiana. Allow me, therefore, in the hour which you will lend me to-night, to enter into some views of what I consider the indispensable elements of any permanent reconstruction. I believe the meaning of the recent canvass, broadly stated, is this: The North decided to save its nationality at every cost, and to demand all that is essential to the permanence of that nationality. That is the meaning of the canvass. Some may include emancipation in it; some think of force, without waiting for the terms. I think the universal purpose of the North, as represented in that canvass, is to preserve our nationality from the lakes to the gulf, and bounded by both oceans. [Cheers.] Now, in what I say to you to-night, that is my goal—the establishment of a strong, prosperous and just nationality. We had one once—strong, prosperous, but with no justice in it; it was a slave oligarchy—its great object the preservation and the perpetuation of a system of domestic slavery. It endured till 1860 in form, and till nigh 1840 in essence, and it was a strong and prosperous nation. Since that we have had nothing which deserves the name. We see that in the treatment of America by both its friends and its foes. On the other side of the water, neither of them, within the last ten years, have regarded us as a nation strong and equal. Take the whole conduct of the English Government—its flimsy excuses—hardly designing to attempt to disguise the hostility of the classes it represents. Take Lord John Russell at the commencement of the war, when he knows that Mr. Adams has landed in Liverpool. Six hours will bring him to London, with the proclamation and explanations of your Government, in an unheard of national crisis. But the Earl does not wait for one word from Mr. Adams. Acting on his own ideas, with gratuitous insult he doubles our difficulty, and acknowledges the belligerency of the rebellious States. Poland has been in insurrection for years. He never ventured such an act toward Russia. Russia was too near, too solid, too self-poised, too capable for self-defence, too unbroken. The Government waits on Mr. Adams and says: "We are very sorry; we did what we could; we sent out messengers and examined evidence; but she got off, and we could not help it." Seemingly, they regretted it. Well, one will say, that sounded plausible. But suppose that a murderer is committed to the custody of a High Sheriff and escapes, and the community charge that official with negligence. He says: "Oh, no; I had him in double irons, with double locks on the door of the jail; but he escaped." Well, you may say, he is excusable; but the next morning the convicted murderer walks into the Sheriff's house and asks for a breakfast, receives it, thanks his entertainer, and goes out on the highway again. As stands the case of the Sheriff, so stands the case of the *Alabama*. She comes into port, gets in coal, and goes out again to depredate on American commerce. Do you suppose England would have treated France in that way? These are our enemies; but the impertinences of our friends is hardly less a proof of our lack of nationality. Richard Cobden, John Bright, Stuart Mills, Goldwin Smith, on the other side of the channel, Gasparin and the best men on the continent, are on our side, actuated by motives of humanity, kindness and sympathy. But still they use us as a nation twenty-one years old. "Pretty boys!" (they pat us on the shoulder;) "you did well; vote for Abraham." Suppose Bonaparte dead to-morrow, Victoria in confusion, and William H. Seward should write a letter to London or Paris, defining to the Frenchman and the Briton how to act in that contingency. Why, he would be politely bowed out of the door, and told to mind his business. Why, even Goldwin Smith, in his last letter, arraigns the course of Mr. Sumner in the case of the *Florida*, by saying "these old precedents ought not to be quoted against England to-day." She behaved so well. The self-conceit of any statesman, four thousand miles off, endeavoring to put his hand into the machinery of a Government, and to dictate the principles of its policy, needs language to describe it, and only an Englishman to exemplify it. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, then, what I have to say to you to-night. Whatever side I turn to, has but one object—the securing to thirty millions of people what I think the last canvass dictates, a nationality, strong, prosperous and just, able to defy its opponents, and needing no apology for its existence. [Great cheering.] Hitherto we have endeavored with our little hands to cover the blot on our national flag; we will let it float in mid-heaven with no stain to apologize for or to justify. [Applause.] Let me remind you of two principles which unfailingly tend, if they are not indispensable, to the existence of a great nation. The first is this: There never was a great nation—there does not exist one to-day—that was not dominated, governed, inspired, directed by one idea. It is like a man dominated by a double purpose; he never can exert a great influence. We had in New-England a statesman who would have thrown Daniel Webster in the shade if his love of money had not come athwart his political ambition. So it is with nations. Look at England. You may go back for centuries to the War of the Roses, which made her a second-rate Power. The war between the people and the Stuarts placed her outside of all European influence, except when for five or ten years Cromwell placed all the elements of English strength under his heel; and the contemptible third-rate Power of Charles I. became the Dictator of Europe, before which the young pride of Louis and the vigilant craft of Mazarin stood rebuked, which humbled Spain on the land and Holland on the sea, and by whose imperial word the victorious armies of Sweden, and the desolating fires of Rome, were both stopped. William III. and Marlborough effected the same miracle; and Chatham, for a few glorious years, humbled with one hand the House of Bourbon, while with the other "he wielded," as Grattan described it, the democracy of England. And to-day England follows, a humble vassal in the suite of the French Emperor, because her masses and her Government are at odds. "One is afraid and daresn't;" and so she is nothing in the chessboard on Europe. So take France, whatever time you mark her since 1789. Never great except when compressed into one channel by despotisms which chased everything into one idea; a herd of pedlers; the contempt of Europe. But no sooner did the third Napoleon put his heel upon Paris than he dictates law to this continent and the other—the emperor of the world. Now, the same fate attends us. Either Jefferson Davis must sit at Washington, wielding the energy of forty States in the service of slavery, or Lincoln must wield them in the service of justice. [Cheers.] One idea! Your nationality goes no further than your ideas. You may send Grant's cannon to the Gulf, Sherman may picket his horses by the waves of the Atlantic; but the nation extends no further than the idea. Cannon and the school-house follow Grant as he marches. If the school-house remains planted when the cannon comes home, we have a nation, but if it returns with the cannon, nationality comes back to its anchorage. When New-England and New-York kiss the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with their ideas, we have a nation; conquest does not make it. Another element of nationality is mixture of races. There never was a great nation in the strain of a single blood, I don't care where you trace it. The Slavonic is the noblest race, judged by some tests, in the world; but unmixed and isolated it falls behind the van. All great nations, ever since Rome welcomed all gods to her pantheon, have sprung from the mixture of races. England is a mosaic of races. France, that leads both continents, has melted a thousand races into her veins; and, to-day, you might as well disrupt the granite that holds up France as separate the constituent elements that go to make up the France nation. The same principle attends us. No doubt all of us think the Anglo-Saxons a great race; but we have been obliged to summon other races to our aid before we could conquer the material continent. We have secured the labor and drudgery of half a dozen races to build up the pedestal of our material prosperity alone. The proud Yankee, spreading from Massachusetts back to St. Louis, claiming the domination of the continent, with, as Emerson says, more brains in his right hand than other races have in their skulls, shirk the primal curse. Why, to-day, the white baby six months old leans over the side of his cradle anxiously planning a new model—[laughter]—and at nine years he applies to have it patented. [Renewed laughter.] No matter what the race is—her future place in the catalogue is determined by her elements, all necessary to the grand result. And you know where I am coming. I am coming to the negro. As the unwelcome country cousin said, "I am your cousin, and you can't help it." So there the negro stands, purposed by God to attend us in our way, and not like the Indian—no weak, fading element, destined to exhale from the midnoon of our progress, but a robust, hearty element, anchored forever on the American continent. [Applause.] It cannot be helped. There he is. He is to be a part of the great mosaic that will be comprised in the American future, no matter whether you put him number one or one hundred on the list of races. Nations are not made up of number one races any more than dinners are made up of ices. God has appointed the negro race among others. The fastidious fool may shrink from it and say, "I do not like the negro." Well, like Alphonso, of Castile, four hundred years ago, we can only answer, "My dear, sir, God did not consult you." There he is. Common sense plays the game with the cards it has. Common sense bows to the inevitable and makes use of it. It does not ask an impossible chess-board, but takes the one before it and plays the game. In the future, the nation, in order to be strong and prosperous, and just, must be animated by one idea, and that is, that it shall welcome into its bosom all rades that have taken refuge on our continent. [Great applause.]

A Voice in the Crowd.—Are you in favor, plumply and squarely, of amalgamating the white and black races? [Hisses.]

Mr. Phillips.—No, no, gentlemen, do not hiss him. What did I come here to-night for? Not, certainly, to avoid any question that any man in this house may ask me. [Great applause.] I have endeavored, if the questioner has understood me, to show that the history of all nations has shown, in due time, the absorption of Pariah and inferior races, if you will, in the great national result. Two thousand years ago we were look upon as so ugly and despicable a race that, as Cicero said, we were not fit even to make slaves of; but now, that race, the scorn of the Romans, holds the helm of the world. Its blood, incorporated with the great Latin races, holds the helm of all the future. Now, I look upon the various races represented in these Northern States, with the Latins of the Southwest, and the negro of the Southern States, as the great elements out of which God is able to build up a nation; and as Trajan is represented leading the retinue of his conquest, attended by every language, every creed, every physiognomy known to the old world, so I believe that, when America's conquests are represented centuries hence, the negro will join with us in the same procession, equal in the senate, in the camp, and at the ballot-box. [Great cheering.] My object here is to fix the heel of my utmost contempt on the white man, and especially the Democrat who asks the negro to handle the musket, and, when he drops it, forbids him to take up the ballot-box. [Cheers.] I was proceeding to speak of reconstruction. Now, as I understand it, at Washington there are three elements launched into the arena on this question. One is the President, who asks of Congress to admit Louisiana in her present condition—as Gen. Banks announced it in Boston, "the model for other States to reconstruct themselves upon." Secondly, there is Congress, divided in sentiment—some advanced so far as to claim that every loyal man in those States shall have a voice in the settlement of their civil affairs. Behind them stand the desponding members of Congress—some of them anxious for the same thing, some of them for half of it, but all timid and despairing in view of executive influence, which they feel is able to carry its purpose in the legislative halls. Thirdly, the plan of Mr. Sloan, I think, of one of the Western States—a side-wind, to endeaver to produce loyal equality by making an amendment to the Constitution, and letting representation rest, not upon numbers, but on votes, so that when South Carolina, for instance, enters the nation, she shall be impelled to increase the list of her voters, in order to increase her weight in the conduct of national affairs. Now, it seems to me that there is no safe reconstruction which does not base renewed States on the loyalism of those States, whether it is black or white. South Carolina has been fighting this Government for thirty years. In 291,000 white men in her territory we do not know one single loyalist; of the 400,000 black men we do not know one single disloyalist. [Cheers.] The bill now before Congress would admit South Carolina, giving back the State to 291,000 rebels, and putting 400,000 loyalists under their feet. Is that statesmanship? But the fact that the negro will be free is matter of little doubt. When the struggle ends, one side or the other must seal its success with their liberty. It is your future and mine that is in jeopardy.

The speaker went on to say that the negroe's welfare and ours were bound up together. Such a reconstruction as used the word "white" was neither safe for the negro nor for the nation. The President had demanded that Louisiana should be admitted as she stand, no matter what theory of reconstruction was followed with others. I will take the definition of this theory from Gen. Banks. White men are the elected and the electors, and the only possible future for the negro is contingent upon the justice of the white man. Gen. Banks has not permitted the black man any element of citizenship or freedom. ["That's so."] He has not got the ballot; he cannot make a contract; he cannot change his residence; he cannot appeal to a court when injured; he cannot fix his own wages. Gen. Banks holds that it is a system intended to prepare him for freedom—that the circumstances of the State oblige him to make some arrangement for labor; but there are white laborers as well as black, and every army officer testifies that the white proportion is more ignorant than the blacks. If Gen. Banks had put those two classes on the same footing, I should have no quarrel with him; I should say it was tyranny, but not slavery. If any Abolitionist indorses this system, he cannot have read the speech of Gen. Banks, for the whole platform and claim of the Abolition party since 1827, is that the negro is ready for immediate and unconditional emancipation, and should not be put off with either gradualism or apprenticeship. The Abolitionist who indorses that speech writes folly over the whole record of his last thirty years. [Applause.] Gen. Banks, in defending his course, hides himself behind the precedents of apprenticeship in other nations, and in doing so he shows that he is totally ignorant of the subject on which he speaks. Crammed by three days study, he undertakes to discuss the problem of the ages. It takes more than three days cramming to understand that problem; and the ignorance of the Major-General is exhibited ostentatiously in his references to history. First, he says: "My plan is not new; it is nearly three-quarters of a century old. Toussaint L'Ouverture instituted the same system, only more severe, in San Domingo." True, it is the only spot on the character of the great San Domingo chief; he did institute such a system, closely approaching to slavery, and in everything except sugar it was a momentous failure—a fact which Gen. Banks probably did not know, and certainly did not mention. It was the step which wrecked L'Ouverture and put back the island fifty years. Again, Gen. Banks says: "I am trying the system which England tried and found the only one by which she could govern her islands." Yes, England tried it in 1834, and by 1838 found it a blunder, acknowledged it in the face of the world, and placed immediate emancipation on her banners. In 1848, says the General, France corrected the mistake of the First Napoleon. There liberty for sixty years back had been too entire, (mark the words,) and the system of 1848 checked it. I do the same. According to the acknowledgment of the Major-General, he has introduced both gradualism and apprenticeship into Louisiana, and has put the Government into the hands of the white man, and the black back into the essential chains which chattelism kept him. Now you can make a very good argument for apprenticeship, and you can make a plausible argument for gradualism. No doubt of it. An ignorant and degraded race, kept so by slavery—what is more plausible than that they require guardians to educate them for freedom, to give them fatherly advice and guidance, when they first emerge into the bright light of liberty? And if, in a slave country, you could get a white race fitted and disposed to act the guardian and father to the black race, recently their slaves, it is quite possible that gradual emancipation or apprenticeship might be a good system. But the West Indies proved, and every English and American observer has recorded, that apprenticeship had failed there, not because the blacks were not submissive, but because the whites are tyrants, as they had always been. It looks fair enough on the face of it in Louisiana, but I do not believe in it. It might be a good enough experiment to try, if you could only get the means of trying it; but the great defect in it, which the Major-General did not know, for he is not acquainted with the history of this country, is that you cannot find in the slaveholding class of this country the material out of which to make guardians for the black man. You might as well have tried on the General's great Red River expedition, to turn the water up hill, as to attempt to turn an old white slaveholder into a humane, patriarchal guardian for his emancipated slave. [Laughter and applause.] Again, the State of Louisiana offers us one-third of her area, ostensibly represented in convention, and only one-sixth of her area governed by our troops. With less than half of her population, less than one-third of her voting population, she stalks into the Senate Chamber with two Senators, to balance the Empire State; walks into the House of representatives, with five delegates to balance the State of Connecticut. Now, I am an ingrained Democrat, and I object. If a State is to send Senators and Representatives, we want all her population and all her area; we don't want a mere fragment of an empty shell of a State; we don't want a State made out of the soldiers of the army. As I have spoken of soldiers, let me turn aside for a moment to say that I might object entirely to testimony of Maj.-Gen. Banks upon this subject, a Major-General who refused to a colored regiment which had left half of its soldiers dead under the enemy's cannon, the right to put Port Hudson on its banners, and granted it to a white regiment which was not within two miles of the battlefield. I might object, I say, to the testimony of such a man on such a question; but I do not urge the objection; I waive it; I take his statements at their full value, and judge him by his own record. But taking the whole Louisiana experiment out of court, let us take the simple question of admitting the reconstructed States with a basis of Electoral Colleges and white voters, the black man disfranchised. What will be the result of such a reconstruction? In the first place the black man will be utterly unprotected; at least in your day and mine. There is no probability that any middle-aged man in this audience will see the negro, under such a system, substantially protected in his rights. Let me tell you why. The first condition of Democracy is that every class shall be furnished with the means of protecting itself. Aristocracy says: "I am rich; I will protect you, poor man; I am learned, I will protect you, ignorance; I am well-born, I will protect you, lowly-born." That is aristocracy. Democracy says; No class is safe that does not hold in its own hand the means of protecting itself; and this principle is the essence of all our institutions; this is the idea that inspires Northern civilization. If you countervail it by a different idea at the South, and you have the old system of antagonism which we had up to 1860, and so far as the negro is concerned, though you may abolish chattelism, you still have the old destroying system of overseerism. But let us consider further my proposition—the black man left in the hands of the white. You may say, Oh! he is safe. Salmon P. Chase is Chief Justice; the Federal Constitution is amended, abolishing slavery; we will protect him. I am not sure of that. Salmon P. Chase has a very long arm, but it it is not longer than John Marshall's; and Chief Justice Marshall, sitting in Washington, was wholly unable to protect the Missionary Wooster and his comrades in 1830, against the State of Georgia. The Supreme Court said, if they imprison the missionaries, it will be a violation of the Constitution; but they were imprisoned. The Supreme Court said to Massachusetts: If you want to protect your colored seamen, send to South Carolina. We sent Hon. Sam. Hoar, and the Palmetto State insisted that she had a right to imprison our sailors, and told him that if he didn't go home she would imprison him. Texas sold six of our negroes in open market for slaves. Robert C. Winthrop and his friends went to Washington, and we were told: It is very illegal, but we can't help it. The difficulty is that you cannot carry the United States Federal Court over the fence of a State. A white man in a reconstructed State will find ninety-nine ways of crushing a negro to death, without justifying your interference, and without violating the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery. An amendment to the Constitution, therefore, does not abolish the essence of slavery in a reconstructed State; and you would soon see white men oppressing the negro in such a way that all that Chief Justice Chase could do would be to look on and grieve. His influence and the influence of the Federal Government would be utterly checkmated and set at naught. Look at Maryland. Maryland made a constitution abolishing slavery of her own will. The moment she did that Gen. Wallace was obliged to issue an order superseding every court in Maryland, because, as he said, these very men who just voted freedom are setting to work in their own courts to cheat the negro out of the Constitution, and a Major-General of our own troops was obliged to supersede the whole judicial system of the State in order to carry out the Constitution. Now, as that was the case in Jamaica and Maryland, it is more than probable it will be the case in Louisiana. You will remember that the moment you have reconstructed a State, you cannot interfere. The white man and the negro must fight it out together. The Queen, by the Privy Counsel of the Queen's Bench, can break the neck of any recreant judge, even though he be at the end of the globe; (and she would probably have broken the neck of Judge Coursol, if taking warning, he had not hung himself instead;) but the Federal Government has no such far-reaching power, and consequently, when you admit a State on the basis of reconstruction that I have been discussing, you leave the black man to fight it out with the white, beyond the reach of your protection. Just here comes in the great Democratic palladium of freedom. Give the negro the ballot, and he will not ask you to protect him, he will protect himself. [Applause.] Let me see a man in Boston tread on the humblest right of the humblest Irish boy in Boston streets, and I will give him the twelve papers of Boston for his advocates and Henry Wilson for his patron within a week. And the reason is that the humblest Irishman in Boston has a vote; therefore it will not do to irritate him; and the humblest fringe of the garment of his nation is thus effectually protected. So it will be with the negro. Give him the ballot in Louisiana or Alabama, and the demagogues of both parties will be cap in hand before him. The only reason why I value government is that it develops men. After all this talk about politics and government they are but scaffolds for the erection of the building, which is manhood. Government is to me a mere material element to forward the growth of men. I value democracy, not for the mere emptiness of equality before the law, but because it, more than any other government, secures education. When a rich man in London, living in St. James, looks down into the cradle of a pauper, what motive inspires him? Why, if he interferes at all in behalf of that babe, he does it through a Christian motive of benevolence. To a certain extent that is a powerful motive, but it is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the average of human suffering. But when Chestnut-street, and Wall-street, and State-street look into the cradle of poverty in this country, what motive inspires them? They say that baby hand is to wield the ballot. My property is less safe, my life less valuable, my child less happy, unless I hasten to put on one side of those baby footsteps intellect, and on the other religion. [Applause.] The Government which thus speaks hastens to educate every child that God commits to the great deanship of the nation. I would mortgage the wealth, the strength, and the intellect of the North for the education of the poor children born under our flag. Now, to that motive, and nothing less strong, I intrust the education of four millions of negroes. The prejudices of two centuries have put them from our sympathy, but I know that if I give them the ballot there shall hover over their cradles the genius of the white man's strength, which shall lift him to his own level. [Applause.] In order to rescue your indissoluble interests, I am anxious that the negro shall have the suffrage. Gen. Banks says that he is educating the negro. He cannot do it. He tells you his schools are full and prosperous; it is a shame. I challenge the Maj.-General to show me in the whole record of nations any people the masses of whom were educated, unless by the use of the ballot, they had mortgaged the selfishness of the upper classes to educate them. Switzerland, the freest country in Europe just touches the verge of education. Prussia has its outside shell, and Austria the like; England, like France, has immersed her laboring classes in cimmerian darkness; there is no country in the world where the laboring masses are educated as they are here. You cannot make the benevolence of the upper classes educate the lower. You can never educate four millions of blacks until you make the whites tremble at their power, by giving them the ballot. But you may ask me: Why are you worried? The President is pledged to Union and emancipation as the two great corner-stones of reconstruction. I will tell you why I hesitate. In the first place I do not accept the President's estimate of his office. He is fond of saying that he does not lead, but follows events. It is not possible for the President of the United States to follow public opinion in any proper sense of the word. And again, standing at the head of a Government like this, with such unlimited power and patronage, he cannot but mold public opinion, whatever purpose he has. He must exert an uncontrollable influence over not only the development, but the expression of public opinion, keeping it back or bringing it forward, ripening or retarding it, according to his own state of mind. It is a juggling explanation, tha bears within it the seeds of imposition, when a Senator of the United States or a President, holding the wealth of the nation and its patronage, its confidence and its love, in his right hand, tells any man that he does not mold, he waits for public opinion. As well might the sun at rising say, "I do not enlighten the world, I wait for light." But although that is the proper sense of a Chief Magistrate, and although we are to hold our President to that inevitable responsibility, still, as practical men, we are to look at our future in the light that a man holding that opinion is the Chief Magistrate, and you and I, therefore, are to supplement his deficiency, to supply what he says in that, to make up our own minds, and see to it that we utter our convictions, if truly he is waiting to hear what they are. Let me remind you of another reason why you should decide and act now. You know that nations have alternate periods of activity and repose. After a time of agitation and convulsion comes quiet and material progress. There are certain spasmodic intellectual growths, and then a relapse. In the third place, take England—the nearest approach to it we have to-day outside of ourselves. In all free Governments, an agitation like this war drags a nation a hand's-breadth or a vast stride. When it stops, the nation settles there for ten or fifteen years. That generation has done its work. Wearied, if you please, satisfied, at any rate, with what it has done, it refuses future agitation. In England, after 1831, which carried the reform bill, you could not make one man in the nation listen to any project of reform for ten years. So it will be when this war closes. When peace is sealed at Washington, there will be a hand laid upon all such lips as mine, which undertake to agitate for an idea. All your money, all that your son's blood has gained, when Grant's cannon comes home, is all you will see for fifteen or twenty years. Make a mistake now and you stereotype it; the nation will not hear of reform nor reformers; it will want nothing but material prosperity and comfort. France, after her convulsion, lapsed into a mere nation of pedlars in the hands of Louis Phillippe, and let him do what he pleased. She rose again, tore his throne to pieces, and struggled to realize an idea. Napoleon conquered it, and she lapsed again, a contented huckster, giving up ideas altogether, asking only, as the Roman did, *panim et tutillisseme*, "bread and amusement." Delude not yourselves with the idea that if we gain half, we agitate immediately for the other half. Not a bit of it. Neither you nor I shall have an opportunity to do that work. It will be adjourned—how long, we do not know—until events precipitate it upon us. So much the more consequence, therefore, that before the door closes, before Grant's cannon comes home, before the approachment is signed and sealed, we make the nation comprehend all it needs, and get it, if possible. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I said nationality necessitated one idea. The idea is democratic institutions; man as man, without regard to caste, to color, to educatioe, to wealth, or to nationality. That is the primal, central idea that has made the North. It is the agitation of that idea that made 1861 possible. Now that idea has kissed the gulf before we have a nation. At present our military horizon is so bright that we have every reason to suppose that the next question forced upon us will be reconstruction. If Sherman has not taken the whole Southern Confederacy in his right hand he will take the rest in his left. If Grant has not yet taken Richmond, it is only because he is keeping it as a New-Year's gift for the President. [Laughter and applause.] But There is a fiercer battle going on in the Confederacy than Sherman is waging at Savannah or Grant at Petersburgh, and that is a battle betwixt Georgia and Davis, betwixt Gov. Brown and Vice-President Stephens and President Davis. It is a plot to unseat Davis from his saddle. Now that plot is a division of sentiment in this wise: Brown and Stephens are men who have fought this battle bravely, and, you may say, granting their idea, nobly; but they are willing to acknowledge failure, to make a bargain to come back into the United States Senate. They are willing to acknowledge American supremacy, and take their places as citizens. Behind them is a set of men less worthy and less honorable, sure that unless some such bargain is made they must skedaddle from this continent and eat dirty bread in some Italian town as they deserve. That is one party. Another is Davis and Robert E. Lee, men who are playing no such game, men whose lives have been devoted to one purpose, men who are playing for empire or a grave. Davis wants no seat in the United States Senate and wants no exile in Italy. He wants no finger pointed at him in Europe as a discomfited rebel. Davis and Lee have surrendered home, family, wealth, everything for their idea. Davis wants an empire on this continent, or six feet by two. Lee wants the same. Such men will clean the South like the palm of my hand before they submit. Give the blacks freedom! Why, Davis would give every black man a patent of nobility before he would make peace with "the Yankees." Like Napoleon, he knows that once successful, he can make that empire to suit himself, and therefore, race, wealth, institutions, slaves, and property, must fill the gulf to make a pathway to success. If our success continues, however, we may expect to hear from Georgia sometime within twelve months an offer like this: Submission to the flag, yes; every black man under arms free; every man, woman and child, who has actually embraced the offer of the Proclamation, free; but for the three millions outside of your picket lines, emancipation in twenty years; emancipation for every man born after next Fourth of July, when he shall arrive at the age of twenty; that is, emancipation in a quarter of a century, or thereabouts. Suppose that offer made now to Congress, what would be the consequence? Remember what the Republican party is made up of. It has received into its ranks the half-converted War Democrats—the Bell Everetts, honorable men, honest men, as honest as you or I, but like Major-Gen. Banks, seeing men like trees walking, crammed by a few days or weeks study, having no destinct definite ideas or principles upon the subject. I am satisfied that if such on offer were made now, two-thirds of the Republican party would say amen, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the seaboard would say the same. Nay, if the offer were made to you who sit here to-night, I fear that more than half of you would say that is statesmanship, and would accept it. Yet that bargain once sealed, and there is no man living who would see the freedom of the blacks. There is danger. The question is, is the President strong enough to stand against it? ["No." "Yes."] You know what he is. An old Henry Clay Whig; that is his boast; a poor white of the South, wrecked on the shores of Illinois, bringing with him as his dower, one-half of the prejudices of the land where he was born. I know that he is pledged; but such a proposition as I have described would accord with his convictions; and then, a politician, you know his function is to bend. A reformer is a doric column; put a weight on the top of it—you may crush it, but you cannot bend it. Mr. Lincoln is not a reformer; he is a refugee from Southern civilization; he is one of the poor white men spewn out by the aristocratic elements of Southern slavery. [Laughter.] All the more honor to him, but his place is that of a politician. Now, what ss a politician? Why, Lord John Russell says that in politics, as in snakes, the tail moves the head. Did you ever investigate the anatomy of a horse's fore leg and shoulder? There is not a straight bone in it except two, and they are put crooked. Unless the straight bones were crooked, and all the rest crooked, the beast could not move. Just so with the State. If the politician did not bend, the State could not move. I am not finding fault with the politician for bending. I am merely indicating to you that he must bend, and asking you to look to which side he will probably bend. Is not that wise? Is it not common sense? Well, here we stand to-day, and the New-York Times tells us that it wants reconstruction first, and that we can debate slavery afterward. Debate slavery afterward! Do you forget the unvarying rule of national life, that the party which carries a country through a war always vacates office at the end of its and gives place to the opposite party. There never was a war in England, nor, I think, in this country, that did not illustrate this law. Suppose that we have reconstruction upon the model plan and the Democrats in power, with such men as Carlisle, of Virginia, in the National Congress, how will you dispose of slavery? We had a man elected in Western Virginia by ten votes, to illustrate liberty; and when we got him in he kept the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, seven months from being reported, and we did not get it reported until we got him out. This is a specimen of the class of white men who will be brought to the surface by this plan of reconstruction. We cannot reconstruct honorably or successfully on the plan of Gen. Banks' model State of Louisiana. Oh, no! the reconstruction which will lead us to the high nationality I have described, must be color-blind; unable to tell a white man from a black; able only to distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty. [Applause.] To reconstruct upon any other basis is to sharpen the knife and put in into the hands of the Democrats to cut the throat of the only section in this country that means liberty. Let me remind you, too, that you may disfranchise any set of men, without regard to color, race or creed, and you have an agitation against it, but not an angry one—rather a wholesale genial agitation, such as that we see now in England; but when you disfranchise a race or a sect, you produce a fierce bitter agitation, you create an O'Connell with an Ireland in rebellion behind him, and in this country you create, by disfranchising the black man, a discontented, rebellious class, fitted to be an instrument in the hands of any enemy hanging on the outskirts of the nation. The truth is we are not yet educated to a point sufficiently high for the settlement of the great problems that are forced upon us. For myself, I thank God for every Northern victory, and every Northern defeat. Our victories have converted the South upon one question, the value of the negro as a soldier; and our defeats have converted the North. The education of both sections is the fruit of the war. The length to which the average mind of the nation has travelled upon this subject is well expressed in the language of the first military genius of this continent, or, perhaps, of any other, when he wrote: "I am opposed to the arming of the black; but if he is armed the hand that drops the musket has a right to the ballot; and if the white men allow the negro to fight this battle and when it ends they change the relations of the white man and the black in the Gulf States, they will do what they have a right to do in the sight of God." [Applause.] This, I say, is as far as the nation has yet traveled. Let us endure a year or two longer. The same high military authority that I have just quoted said not long ago: "The war is but fairly begun." The South is not ready to submit. Do not be too ready to take her to your counsels. I have it on first-rate authority, that one of the representatives from New-Orleans, who waits at the door of Congress to be admitted, is as rank a rebel as there is outside our pickets. He is one of the men whom you are required to admit to your councils, and who are to have a powerful voice in their deliberations. If you do so, your sons have spent their blood in vain—in vain has the industry of this generation been mortgaged to pay the debt of the salvation and the nation. Remember, finally, that in this matter of doing justice to the negro, you are not the only hucksters in the matter. You offer the negro freedom in the equivocal form of the Louisiana Major-General. Suppose that Davis offers him justice. Suppose that, instead of apprenticeship, he offers him liberty and land, and that when the negroes crowd to his banner, unlike Sherman when they crowded to ours, he does not drive them off with cavalry. I am not complaining of Gen. Sherman; it may have been a military necessity; but if it was it clouds the purposes of the North; and Davis may enter the field with a clean disk. Are you quite sure that in such an event he will not muster enough of the despised race under his banner to convince Europe that his flag means liberty as well as ours? Now is the day, now is the hour for you to determine upon what our flag shall mean in its further progress. Snatch the opportunity before it be lost. Do not let the South force us into ungracious and tardy justice. And yet it is well to wait for a time. I would rather accept the ballot for the negro from the hands of Jefferson Davis than serfdom from Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] I would rather be forced into justice by Richmond than rest with gradualism at New-Orleans. The great liberator of this generation is Davis. He forced us into arming the negro. It was not our virtue, but our necessity that did it. Pray God that if it cannot be the effect of our virtue, we may be driven, in the last resort, to build, when we do build, upon four millions of uncorrupted loyal hearts. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips' speech, an impertinent fellow got upon the platform, and proceeded to harangue the audience amid mingled hisses and cheers. He seemed desirous of eliciting some reply from Mr. Phillips, who, however, refused to notice him.

THE DEATH OF MR. NOYES.

Resolutions of the Union League Club—Informal Meeting of the Bar, &c.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held at the Club House last evening, to take appropriate action in respect to the death of Wm. Curtis Noyes, late a member. Mr. Jonathan Sturges, the President of the club, presided. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. John A. Weeks, Wm. Allen Butler, Charles P. Kirkland, Parke Goodwin, and E. Delafield Smith, having been appointed to draft suitable resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the death of William Curtis Noyes, so unexpected and afflicting, is a loss not only to his club, of which he was a most able and honored member, but to the cause of loyalty and freedom throughout our whole country; and that the members now assembled feel it to be alike a duty and a privilege to acknowledge and record their sense of his eminent personal worth.

Resolved, That the members of this club, while they fully participate with the community of which Mr. Noyes was an ornament, and appreciating his learning and ability as a lawyer, his elevated sense of duty and honor, his hatred of deceit and oppression, and the purity and dignity of his Christian life, would recur more especially to his ardent love of country, and his undying devotion to the cause of human freedom, and zealous and persistent efforts by all just and constitutional means to preserve the integrity of the National Union, and to rid our country of the burden and blights of African slavery.

Resolved, That the club will attend the funeral services of their lamented friend, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of the heartfelt sympathies of the Union League Club.

After eloquent remarks by John Jay, Dr. Osgood, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Isaac H. Bailey, Parke Godwin, R. H. McCurdy and Hon. James Kelly, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

At an informal meeting of the Bar, held at the Law Institute on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864, at which A. W. Bradford, Esq., presided, and Chas. L. Benedict, Esq., acted as Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the members of the bar will attend the funeral of their deceased brother, William Curtis Noyes, at the house of the deceased, on the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of the bar be called for Friday next, at 12 M., to take such action as the occasion demands.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman to make arrangements for the meeting of the bar.

The New-England Society will meet to-duy at 12 o'clock M., at the Astor House, to take action concerning the death of their late President, William Curtis Noyes.

The Death of Mr. Noyes—Adjournment of the United States Courts.

Both the United States District and Circuit Courts adjourned in consequence of the death of William Curtis Noyes.

The motion to adjourn was made in the District Court by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., who addressed the court as follows:

Obeying the suggestions of my professional brethren, as well as the promptings of my own mind, I rise to submit a motion, which, I am sure, will provoke no opposition and no objection. We are in the midst of Christmas festivities, and I ask for an adjournment—but in order that we may go, not to a festival, but a funeral. William Curtis Noyes is no more on earth! Cheerfully, though abstemiously, he had even taken part in the social celebration of the season. But those celebrations had progressed but little, when a light was extinguished in our very midst, and mourning is mingled with our rejoicings. The natural gifts with which Mr. Noyes was intellectually endowed; his integrity and uprightness; the remarkable industry and perseverance which he brought to bear in his professional calling; his domestic virtues and his varied attainments—all call for a signal recognition, and that they will receive. In partial testimony of the sorrowful respect with which the announcement of the death of Mr. Noyes is received by the bench and bar, I move that the court adjourn, and that its action be entered upon the minutes. I need hardly say that more general proceedings will be taken by the professional brethren of the eminent deceased, and in those proceedings we who practice at the bar of the United States Courts will not fail to participate.

Judge Betts said that though Mr. Noyes was by no means a stranger to the United States Courts, his practice was far more extensive in the State Courts, and it was proper that those courts should take the lead in paying the proper respect to Mr. Noyes' memory, in which, however, this court would cordially join; and he thereupon directed the court to stand adjourned.

In the Circuit Court, a similar motion was made by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and seconded by G. W. Stoughton, Esq., and this court thereupon also adjourned.

Arrest of Hon. James Brooks.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE EDITORS OF THE EXPRESS FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

Hon. James Brooks, Member of Congress from the Eighth District and one of the editors of the *Express*, was arrested on Saturday last, by virtue of a warrant issued by Recorder Hoffman, on complaint of Mr. Peter B. Sweeney.

The charge against the prisoner was similar to that under which his brother Erastus was arrested some weeks ago, viz: A misdemeanor in publishing an alleged libel upon the character of the complainant, Peter B. Sweeny. The parties were both admitted to bail, and demanded an examination before the Magistrate who issued the warrant. This was accorded to them, and the matter was set down for a hearing yesterday morning. At the appointed time Messrs. John H. Anthon and Nelson J. Waterbury appearing for the accused, stated that professional and business engagements elsewhere would oblige them to ask a postponement of the examination to some future day.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence, who is associated with Mr. James T. Brady, in behalf of the complainant, stated that they were ready at any time, and would go on with the case whenever it was convenient for His Honor to hear it.

After some discussion, Recorder Hoffman set the case down for the 4th Monday in January at 12 o'clock. The trial, which will probably succeed the examination, will take place in the Court of Sessions, and may prove to be extremely interesting, criminal trials for this offence being rare. The last case of this kind tried in the Court of Sessions was that of Stephen Branch for a libel on Mayor Tiemann, where the prisoner was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, but afterward pardoned in consideration of his supposed lunacy. The offence with which the Brooks' are charged is only a misdemeanor, but the punishment upon conviction is usually confinement in the Penitentiary, unless Executive clemency interposes as in the Branch case.

Moseby Again Killed.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night from Loudon County, informs the *American* that Moseby, while sitting in a house near Middlebury, Va., was fired at through the window, and the shot took effect in his bowels, and that he died on Friday last. The party professes to have seen Moseby after he was wounded.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold...	217	100	C. & N.W. Pref....	71¼
20,000	do..............	217¼	200	do..........b3	71⅞
30,000	do..............	217⅜	300	Pitts.Ft.W.& C....	104⅜
25,000	do..............	217¼	100	do..........b10	104⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	115	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	48⅝
100	Erie R............	87	100	do..........b3	48¾
200	do..........s3	87¼	100	Mar. Min. Co..s30	27¼
600	Hudson R. R.......	116¾	300	do..............	27¼
800	M. S. & N. I. R...	71¼	100	do..............	27
300	do..........s3	71½	100	do..............	26
400	do..........b3	71⅜	100	do.........s4m	25
400	Cleve. & Pitts....	97¼	100	do.........s4m	26
100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	105⅜	100	do........s12m	20
200	do..........b3	105⅝	400	do..............	25¼
500	do..........b3	106	100	do..........b3	25½
100	do..........s5	105⅞	1900	do..........s3	25
100	Chi. & N. W.......	41⅝	400	do..............	25

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]
Holiday Presents.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Piano and Table Covers.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Window Shades.
Gold Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Gold Pens.
The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—Foley's celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.
Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.
Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Bashfulness, Diffidence, Sensitiveness.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See Phrenological Journal for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Marvin's Safes.—
New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
Gentlemen: Our store, with our entire stock of goods, was wholly destroyed in the fire of Friday night last, and all we saved was our books and papers in one of your safes, which you may be sure is especially gratifying to us. Even the loose bank-bills and papers were all of them well preserved.
Our safe was in the third story, and fell to the sub-cellar; and to be candid with you we had some fears of the result, but they proved entirely groundless. We shall want another as soon as we have a place to put it.
Yours truly, SAM'L GLENN & BRO.,
Late of No. 55 Beekman-st.
MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES are warranted never to mold their contents or corrode the iron. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Storm and Sunshine.—Few among the many Hats manufactured are calculated for pleasant and inclement weather alike, yet Knox's E-qui-Knox-ial Hat, elegant as it is in style, possesses just this advantage. It has been submitted to a number of remarkable tests since the advent of September, and in every instance it has come out triumphantly. If you want a handsome, durable and becoming Winter Hat, call at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
The most merry and happy people, during the holidays, are those who use Kent's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per lb. Ask for Kent's. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets.. 6 0
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island.. 8 12 | Hell Gate.. 9

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland; E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Barks Maynard, (Br.,) Way, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Marigo, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro, Rodonachi & Franghiadi; Susan & Jane, (Br.,) Hixford, Matamoras, F. Alexander's Son.

Brigs John Shay, Weeks, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbot; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Monte Christo, St. Domingo, J. H. Woodhouse; Stromness, (Br.,) Ryan, Falmouth, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Abby Brackett, Achorn, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Amanda Lawson, Portsmouth, Holyoke & Murray; Percy, Copp, Pembroke, J. Boynton's Sons; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; W. Baylis, Prevost, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Smith, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has been detained 20 hours outside Sandy Hook by fog.

Bark Quickstep, (of St. Kitts,) Brown, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar, etc., to R. W. Wood & Son. Had some heavy weather; stove bulwarks.

Steamship Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk 56 hours, with mdse. to Whitney & Hathaway.

Schr. George Edward, Weeks, Georgetown, for Providence.

Schr. S. T. Lockwood, Cranmer, Camden, Del., with corn.

Schr. R. V. Edwards, Allen, Georgetown, with coal.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., and very light, with fog.

Sailed.

Dec. 27—From Perth Amboy, schr. Mary Standish, Rich, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. bark Meaco, Philadelphia; brigs Emma Scott, Balize; Maria Wheeler, Turk's Island; R. M. Heslem, Baltimore; Elizabeth, Philadelphia; Charles Heath, Georgetown; schr. Forrest Oak, Miragoane.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,
who is famed for selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Fish, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, cheaper than any other dealer in the city, has reduced the prices of all his goods for the holidays, so that everybody can now get bargains. Just received, 1,000 assorted packages Mackerel. Nos. 1 and 2, from ⅛ to a barrel.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST. N. Y.

CARSON'S
SCOTCH PATENT
SILVER-CLEANING
POWDER.
IS THE BEST IN USE.
For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Wholesale, by
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. PARVIN, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
O. TOMPKINS, No. 271 Washington-st., Boston.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

DEMULCENT
SOAP.
For Chapped and Tender Hands, for Toilet and Bath use. Manufactured only by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
32 PARK ROW, N.Y.
Upwards of 100 styles of Toilet & Staple Soaps.
For sale by all Dealers.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES

DR. UNDERHILL'S
PURE CROTON POINT
WINE DEPOT
7 CLINTON HALL COR 8TH ST

ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
REYNOLDS' CRINOLA
FOR THE HAIR.
Makes the hair soft, glossy, dark and beautiful, and disposes it to remain in any desired position.
Agents, NORTON & CO.,
No. 10 Bleecker-st.